ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,005—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
R.I. MASSILIA	6962	1000	C. Fraser	14th July.
† SIAM	3200	600	H. T. Weigheil	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6963	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
† ASSAM	3200	600	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
R.I. PENINSULAR	6963	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3200	600	H. T. Weigheil	18th "
R. HYDASPES	3926	480	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3200	600	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
R.I. ORIENTAL	6945	1000	L. H. Meeke	8th "
† SIAM	3200	600	H. T. Weigheil	15th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

28th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fallner	3,978	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Viklos	3,920	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Morse	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,911	500	21st July,

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, Paying Interest on application.

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Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: 9 & 9A, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 868 tons, on the 19th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 16th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,030 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
25th July, 22nd Aug. and 20th September.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12th, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST!!

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned, MARVELLOUS treatment by Inhalation, the only possible cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent by return post, in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 28, High Holborn, LONDON.

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CRICKET.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, CRICKET—		
Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble Seam ..... each	5 0	5 10
Do. Four Seam, registered..each	5 12	6 8
Eclipse composition.....each	1 12	2 0
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble do. do. each	5 12	6 8
Boys'..... each { from	1 4	1 2
to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality.....each	10 8	11 12
Do. do. B " .....each	8 8	9 8
Do. do. C " .....each	6 8	7 4
BATS, Boys'.....each { from	1 8	1 11
to	2 12	3 2
Do. Patent Exceller..... each	15 0	17 0
Do. Cobbett's, All Cane.....each	11 12	13 0
Do. Frowd's Driver .....each	17 0	19 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box ...	10 8	11 12

FOOTBALL.

Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—			
Nos.....	4	5	6
Cash.....Rs.	6-0	6-12	7-8 each.
Credit ..... "	6-12	7-8	8-8 "
RUGBY BALLS—			
Nos.....	4	5	6
Cash..... "	5-4	6-8	7-4 "
Credit ..... "	6-0	7-4	8-4 "

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pumps for inflating Foot-Balls.....	3 6	3 14
Shin Guards..... per pair { from	1 12	2 8
to	2 0	3 0

Spare Insides best Vulcanized-Rubber—

Nos.....	4	5	6
Cash.....Rs.	2-0	2-4	2-12
Credit ..... "	2-4	2-8	3-0

TENNIS, BADMINTON, POLO. GOLF. RACQUETS. &c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies.....	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD:
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
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THE frames of these highly decorative and handsome Clocks and time-pieces are of solid bronze, which by a chemical process is made to assume the appearance of gold and which appearance is maintained for over twenty years. They have thick plate glass panels with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

These timekeepers have the finest watch movements and go for eight days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent motion. They are protected by a strong leather outer case fitted with hand straps for carrying them about. Having such handy and portable forms of cases, they are specially adapted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea.

FOR CAMP USE

We can suggest nothing more suitable.

	Rs.
Time-pieces, with fine Cylinder movement, 3½ inches high	35
Time-piece, Nickel and Gold Cylinder movement, 4½ to 5 in. high, medium size	55
Do do. with Alarum	65
Do plain Gold, 4½ inches high, with good lever movement	70
Do. do. with Alarum	80
Clock, 4½ inches high, with superior horizontal movement	90
Do. do. with Repeater action	115
Do. do. Repeater and Alarum	130
Do. do. do. more decorative	160
Do. do. do. and more highly finished	190
Do. with lever escapement, Alarum, striking quarters on two bells	225
Do. in highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two Cathedral Gongs, with Alarum	275
Do. in highly finished gold case, with quarter repeater on Cathedral Gongs, Alarum and Calendar showing date of month and day of week	300
Do. largest size, 15in. high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on Gongs	450

THE MIGNON CARRIAGE TIMEKEEPERS.

Our latest addition to Carriage Clocks is a Miniature 8-day Automatic Clock, 2½ in. high, striking the hours and half-hours on a Gong.

This Clock is of the very finest workmanship. It has a Seconds Hand only, the hours and minutes changing mechanically 280

Mignon Time-piece, 3. in. high, with very fine movement			70
Do.	2½ in. high, with enamelled and gilt dial, smallest size		120
Do.	do.	do. extra finish	150

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100,
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
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PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
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Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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AUSTRALIAN ATHLETES.

THE WORLD'S ACKNOWLEDGED CHAMPIONS.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE MIKADO'S OWN TROUPE OF JAPANESE PERFORMERS.

A wonderful entertainment as novel as interesting, presenting

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The Greatest Wire Walkers.

The Greatest Umbrella Manipulaters.

The Greatest Japanese Juggler.

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AND THE ONLY

JAPANESE CLOWN IN THE WORLD.

EDUCATED HORSES AND PONIES FROM THE ANTIPODES.

MERRY MONKEYS AND CLEVER CANINES.

AMUSING, AMAZING AND ADMIRABLE.

No objectionable Features.

Nothing to offend the most refined taste.

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Gates Open at 8 P.M. Performances at 9 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES:

Special Boxes to Seat 4 Persons, Rs. 16.
First-class Chairs, Rs. 3. Second-class Chairs, Rs. 2.
European Gallery, Re. 1. Native Gallery, As. 8.
Box Office open at the Circus To-day, from 10 till 4.

BERT WILLISON, General Manager.

To whom Business letters should be addressed.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DANCE,

To be held at the above on

FRIDAY, THE 14TH INSTANT.

ADMISSION:—1 Gentleman and Ladies, Rs. 1. Tickets can be obtained from the Undersigned and at the Door.

M. D. MELLOW.
F. H. ROLLINGS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of First-class BURMA TEAK LOGS, to the value of Rupees, 1,000, delivered at Secunderabad Railway Station. For further particulars and specification Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Military Works, Secunderabad, up to 22rd July, 1893.

July 10, 1893.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that a BUNGALOW, lately occupied by C. Wilmott, Esq., with Compound, measuring about 4,565 square yards, Municipal No. 546-A 547, and a plot of ground at the back of the said Bungalow, measuring about 3,105 square yards, both belonging to Late Mr. A. KING, bounded on the North by H. H. the Nizam's Military Hospitals Bungalow, belonging to Mr. King and Dr. Bayley's Bungalow, on the South by a Bungalow belonging to Mr. King, on the East by a public Road leading to Fatch Maidan, and on the West by the Public Gardens Road leading to Saifabad, has been purchased by BAI BHIKHUBAI JEHANGIRJI. No claim to it by sale, gift, mortgage, charge or any other incumbrance will be entertained unless information of the same be given within one month from the date hereof to the Undersigned Agent of Bai Bhikhubai Jehangirji.

N. F. BHANDARA, Barrister-at-Law,
Chaderghaut.

July 9, 1893.

"SWEATERS."

GENTS' WHITE WOOL,

Heavy and Light Makes,

From Rs. 7-8 each.

ASQUITH,

LORD & WHITMORE,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

(Opposite Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.)

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NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 479 OF 1892.

NARAYEN DHONDOBA, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff,

vs.

SAMUEL ESSAJI, also of Bombay, BENE-ISRAELITE, Inhabitant, residing at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 11th day of October, 1892, it was ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff on or before the 11th day of January, 1893, the sum of Rs. 27,083-10-0 for debt and interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 25,083-8-0, part thereof from the 10th day of September, 1892, to payment and the taxed costs Rs. 330-4-0 of the above suit, and such further sum as the Plaintiff may between the date of the said decree and the day of the sale therein after provided for pay to Hajee Elias Ally for Fazandari rent, but in default of the said defendant paying into Court such principal interest and costs as aforesaid, then the plaintiff will be entitled to a final decree for sale of the premises in the said Decree mentioned and therein described as follows:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras Ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, together with the messuages, tenement or building standing or erected thereon, situate on the Northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1850 square yards or thereabouts, exclusive of the moiety of the road or passage, nine feet in breadth on the Eastern side of the said land, which said landis registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103, New No. 13607, old survey No. 282, and New Survey No. 1-3542, and bounded on or towards the East by the said passage, on or towards the West by the property of Borah Jewaji Jafferji and others, on or towards the North by the property of Thacker Moraji Gopalji land on or towards the South by the said Sanklia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Defendants and his tenants.

And SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty or Foras ground settled under Act VI of 1851, together with the messuage, tenement or building erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Sanklia Tank New Road, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2403 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of the passage or road nine feet in breadth, on the Western side of the last mentioned land and which said land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 102, New No. 13607, old survey No. 282, New survey No. 1-3542, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Soondersas Moolji, on or towards the West by a moiety of the said road or passage hereinabove referred to, on or towards the North by the property of Thacker Kessowji and on or towards the South by the said Sanklia Tank New Road, and which said premises are now and for some times past have been in the occupation of the Defendant and his tenants.

And whereas by a final Decree, dated the 27th day of February, 1893, it was declared that the amount due to the Plaintiff under the aforesaid Decree was Rs. 29,130-4-10 with interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 25,083-8-0 from 10th September 1892 on Rs. 1,244-10-10 from 7th December 1892 and on Rs. 471-12-0 at six per cent. per annum from 1st February 1893 until payment and the taxed cost Rs. 321-8-0, and it was ordered, among other things that the said property described in the said Decree be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, and that the nett proceeds of such sale or so much thereof as may be sufficient be applied in payment of the amount due under the said Decree as aforesaid, and it was further ordered that the said Plaintiff be at liberty to bid for and become a purchaser of the said properties, and that in the event of the said Plaintiff becoming such purchaser he be at liberty to set off the purchase money or so much thereof as may be necessary against the amount due to the Plaintiff under the said decree as aforesaid, including the costs of the said final Decree and the costs of the sale.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places under mentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said final Decree for sale put up for sale by Public Auction in two seperate lots to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock P.M. respectively on Thursday, the 13th day of July 1893.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

With the assent of Nusserwanji Byramjee Forbes, the transferee of the second mortgagee, the property is sold freed from the incumbrance created under an Indenture of the 9th day of October 1891.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff—Dated this 8th day of June 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS JANARDHAN AND ARDESHIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£883,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without references to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,573,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Rate.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.		1,125
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.		1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.		900
EXCHANGE BANKS.						
Chartered Bank	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.		8½
Agra & Mastr'n Banking and Exchange	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.		£20
Shanghai Banking Corporation	25,000	$125	all	£2		£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.		2 0

PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly.		Rs
Akbar	200	1,000	1,250	75		1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all			457
Albert (Kamrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	15 pr. ct.		945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	20		993
Bakery	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40		300
Bhownagur Dry Grass & Manig Co, Ld	500	250	250			215
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	1,000	100	125	Rs. 10		300
Bora Press Co. Ld	600	300	300			110
Bleach City Press Co.	600	300	all	16		125
Colaba	300	1,200	1,200	20		220
East India	300	1,000	1,000	45 dvd		240
English Free and Manfg.	400	250	150			275
Fort	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35		1,387
Hamam	200	200	all	160		1,225
Harvey and Kabagally M'f.	450	300	300	50		(44)
Himself Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	20		475
Hemantina	200	650	650	20		117½
Hindu madpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	800	200	200	63		281
Hindu Stn.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.		355
Hutcheon Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40		115
Mannar M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 20½		405
New Egerton	1,000	600	600	Rs. 55		225
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11		575
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv		1175
Sahapathy Chellary	800	600	75	20		400
Sassoon	200	600	600	20		481
Steel and Punch Co.	100	1,000	00	25		60)
Tyeb Co.	400	2,000	750	35		1,600
Speed Woollen Mills	1,000	250	250	35		530
Ujerat Cl[illegible] ness Co., Ld.	575	300	all	75		175
Volkart	—	1,000	1,000	100 Rs.		227½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.						
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90		1,407
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25		675
Anglo-Indian	[illegible],315		100	5		72
Ballary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	2 per ct.		30)
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30		600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20		350
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000			350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30		1,030
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		51)
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		800
Connaught Mill	600	500	500	10 pr. ct		650
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15		625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40		400
Doral Mills Co., Ld	5,698	100	100	50		440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15		390
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.		590
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		470
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31		670
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40		651
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50		25
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000			640
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500			1,100
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		370
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.		1,000
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil		593
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12		341
Jewraz Baloo	1,600	1,000	1,000	35		185
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		790
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30		500xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		625
Khatao Mac kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,800	Rs. 20		725
Leopold	3,500	100	101	15 pr. ct.		515
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35		172
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		550
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		845
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		2,450
Mahboob Khan Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct		390
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		4,757
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6		1,460
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,00	70		1221
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	6,50	108	10	12 p.c.		1,850
Marsden Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.		10)
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.		par.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		130
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15		405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		390
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		1,200
Rajpur Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30		560
Ramoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	5		990
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0		1,400
Soondercas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30		1,300
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15		550
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,312	250	250	12½		185xd
Star of India	1,380	250	250	12½		315
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20		223
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	475	500	500	Rs. 15		420
Vishnuker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	80,	1,000	1,00	50		550
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	15		500
Westeon India	550	1,000	1,000	25		350
Wadia Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		660
Union M'f'g, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...		700

MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.		
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10		370
	750	50	150	74		190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12		40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10		87xd
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18		42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.		100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation					
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270		4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½		1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2		72xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.		63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		90)
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.		1)
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.		30)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14		180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70	no n
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.		16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.		125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½		318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30		190
Meharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10)	Nil.		3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10		85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.		50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200			61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.		190
Orient al Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.		15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7		92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20		475
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.		2,35)
Rajkot Flour Mills	2,500	100	100			13
Ready & Co.	1,000	100	100	9		50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.		InLndn
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.		120
Thacker & Co.	2,000	400	all	60		880
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100	100	10		45
Tompkins Co.	6,000	25	25			18½ Exd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Standard Bar Gold	Rs. 21-2	
Queen Head	" 21-5	Nominal.
Do. Bar Gold old	" 22-12	"
Do. do. new	" 22-13	"
Australia &c.	" 21-5	
Mexican &c.	" 21-5	
Spanish Sovereigns	" 21-5	
Do. Dupondus	" 21-5	
Bar Silver	" 1-3-6	
Queen Head	" 1-3-6	Nominal.
Old Rupees	" 1-3-6	"
Silver Bullion	" 1-3-6	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

The Australian Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer King Arthur arrived yesterday from Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; Henzada (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Loodiana (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Ravenna (s), and Bisagno (s), China, &c. ; and A. J. Balfour (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Satranjee left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. A. J. Balfour, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Locksley Hall entered the dock on Tuesday and the s.s. Avala yesterday ; and the s. s. Loodiana, the s. s. Bisagno, and the s. s. Ravenna left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 13th July, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 34, viz.,—1s. 3½d. per rupee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of fourteen woollen blankets, presented to the hospital for the use of the sick by Lady Perozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

A MISSING WIFE.—Jafferalishah Shaik Chand, a mendicant, residing at Chimna Butcher Street, reports, that his wife, named Vazirbee, aged twenty-eight years, missing from his house, since the 10th inst. She had on her person ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 20.

ACCIDENT IN A WORKSHOP.—Luximan Sewa, a Hindoo, aged twenty-five years, was, on Tuesday afternoon, engaged in lifting an iron wheel in the Port Trust Workshops, at Tannah Street, when he sustained an injury to his left foot by the wheel accidentally falling on it. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendances of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 1742, of these 423 were new admissions, consisting of 155 males, 118 females, and 150 children. The average daily attendance was 58·07. The total number of children vaccinated at the Dispensary during the month was 72.

RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE.—Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ahmed, a stoker, employed on board the H. M.'s R. I. M. Dredger, Mud Turtle, was on Tuesday noon lubricating the cog-wheels with tallow, when he accidently got the first three fingers of his right hand taken off up to the knuckles through his inattention. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the fingers were amputated.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Jeeji, a Hindoo girl, aged ten years, residing on the first floor of a house, at Koombarwada, was, on Tuesday evening, throwing a pot of water out of the window of her house, when she overbalanced herself owing to the weight of the pot, and fell out on to the road below, a distance of about ten feet, sustaining injuries to her arms and legs. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.—The following further sums have been subscribed. Already acknowledged, Rs. 47,464-8-0. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, E. P. F., each Rs. 50 ; Ratanjee B. Dubash, Bomonjee Eduljee Davur, H. S. Patak, Bomonjee Behramjee Patel, Jehangir B. Karani, Dhunjibhai P. Marker, and Daraaha Ratonjee Chichgur, each Rs. 25 ; Framjee Jamsetjee Batleboi and S. S. Patak, each Rs. 15 ; Erwad Darab Peshotam Sanjana, H. E. Harriogton, Muncherjee Framjee, Pestonjee Framjee, Framjee D. Lalkaka, Jeejeebhoy Ardeshir, Hirjibhai R Wadia, Kashinath Pandoorang, Krishnarao Ramchandra, and Harichandra Fandurang, each Rs. 10 ; Dr. B. S. Shroff, Framjee Nanabhoy Dady Burjor, Behramjee Dadabhoy, Dhunjibhai Cowasjee Patel, D. D. Mistri, Luis Dawid da Silva, Daji Krishnarao, Hormusji Kavasji, Hormusjee F. Boye, Khursedjee Eduljee Khasymay, A Zarthosti, P. L. D'Anunceacao, and M. DeMello, each Rs. 5 ; D. F. Borges, Gunpatrao Anandrao, and Ardeshir H. Mody, each Rs. 3 ; Manoel Henriques, Pirozshaw H. Mody, Bapoojee Krishnajee, and D. A. D'Agniar, each Rs. 2. Total subscribed Rs. 48,001-8-0. The following further sums have been paid—Already paid Rs. 11,865-8-0 ; paid as above Rs. 382, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Sons, Rs. 1,400 ; Runchordas Narotamdas and Vajeshunker Gourishunker, each Rs. 500 ; Muncherjee Framjee Patel, Rs. 150 ; Hormusjee S. Batliwalla, Rs. 100 ; and Bhicaji H. S. Batliwalla, Rs. 50. Total paid Rs. 14,947-8-0.

THE JAIRAJBHOY PEERBHOY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PRIZES were distributed to the pupils of this school on Monday evening at the house of Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. The school is under the control of the Joint Schools' Committee, and is named after Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy as he has endowed it with a sum of Rs. 20,000. Mr. R. M. Sayani was invited to occupy the chair. The proceedings commenced with recitals from the Koran, which were followed by singing. The report read by the Head Mistress testified to the satisfactory progress of the school. After distributing the prizes which consisted of books and wearing apparel, Mr. Sayani delivered an interesting address in Gujerati. He praised Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy as one of the benefactors of the Khoja community, and stated that he had so fully appreciated the blessings of female education, that he had given a munificent amount to Government for establishing a girls' school. He was glad that his son Mr. Noormahommed was animated by the spirit of his father, and was always taking a keen interest in whatever concerned the welfare of the community. He was taking a special interest in his father's school and was annually supplementing in a substantial manner the prizes given by the Joint Schools' Committee. The Chairman thought that nothing would advance the Khojas, who were among what were styled "the backward classes" in social happiness and well-being of the education of their women. A good woman well-instructed in the art of domestic economy, and having a refined and cultivated mind would make a heaven of her home ; while a bad woman, a churlish, petty, ill-tempered woman would make it a den of misery. The Khojahs had some injurious social customs which they could not get rid of, because their women would not listen to the reform. He (the Chairman) had some years ago striven hard to persuade his brethren to shake off some mischievous marriage customs, but he was ever met with the same answer, that the women had been strongly opposed to their abolition. Now, the Chairman was happy to say that the Khojas had entered upon the path of culture and reform, and when the existing generation of their girls would have grown up to be wives and mothers, he was sure that they would hear no more of thoughtless and unreasonable objections from them. He was very pleased with the way in which the girls had acquitted themselves ; saying that their performances were almost as good as those of Parsi girls. But he warned his community not to confine themselves to the mental education of their girls to the sacrifice of their physical development, as was to be noticed with regret among his Parsi friends. Referring to the salutary influences of gatherings for the distribution of prizes, the Chairman made a suggestion to the secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, that such exhibitions might occasionally be held under the auspices of ladies, because the attendance of females at such gatherings could not fail to have a valuable educative effect. The Chairman's address was very cordially received by the assembly. A vote of thanks to him was then proposed by Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar, who observed that the Khoja community must be proud of having a man of Mr. Sayani's character, weight and ability as one of their leading lights. He was sure that the valuable advice given by the Chairman would receive earnest attention from his community. The Khojas had, by virtue of their commercial genius, much advanced in material prosperity, and he had no doubt that the intellectual awakening, which had happily commenced among them, was already lighting the way towards culture and social reform. The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, and supported by Mr. Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and Mr. Lowjee Jeenabhoy Master, was heartily carried. The proceedings terminated with the customary distribution of flowers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, the further hearing of the case against Clarence Arthur Ellis, lately office manager of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay, who stands charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of certain sums of money, belonging to the Society, was proceeded with before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Anderson, in the absence of Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

The Rev. W. A. Roberts being called and examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that he was a clergyman of the Church of England, and at present in charge of the mission at Nassik. He had been with the mission for nearly fifteen years. During the latter part of 1891 and beginning of 1892 he was the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Bombay. While the witness was in Bombay the money collected from subscribers was received by the accused. In ordinary course of business the money for the Orphanage Fund ought to go to the Bank. The Bank pass-book was kept by the witness himself. As a rule witness sent money to the Bank directly, and he received the pass-book directly from the Bank. At the end of January last there was found an omission of Rs. 236 and witness wrote to the accused on the subject. Witness had entered in the book the sum of Rs. 236 as having been received, but he found no entry about it in the pass-book as having been paid into the Bank. The book showed that the C. M. S. office in Bombay had received Rs. 236 on the Orphanage Fund account on the 31st December, 1892. Witness had signed the voucher for the sum. That voucher was handed over to the accused. Witness had asked the accused previously about the subscription, and he (the accused) presented the voucher for Rs. 236. Witness at the time understood that he was signing the voucher for the whole amount that was collected during the year 1891. In conversation also the accused told the witness that the whole subscription for 1891 was Rs. 236 ; but he was not quite certain on the point. Witness had recieved a letter from the accused, which was a reply to one from the witness. In that letter the accused stated that there was a slight clerical error, and it would be rectified. The accused had requested witness to send him the pass-book, which was done. Witness also received a post-card from the accused dated the 13th February last, in which the accused stated "Writing re pass-book and timber account to-morrow" ; but the witness did not receive the pass-book. In a letter, dated the 18th February, the accused wrote to the witness that the amount of Rs. 236 was through some error entered to the credit of one of their own funds. Witness was in Bombay from the 29th February to 2nd March. During that time he happened one day to see the accused who being asked about the pass-book replied that it was sent off on Monday registered, or words to that effect. Witness returned to Nassik, on 3rd March, and finding that he had not received the pass-book, wrote again to the office in Bombay, and the accused in reply wrote that the clerk (Vasudev) was absent from the office but in the post-book he found an entry made to the effect that the pass-book had been duly registered, and sent to the witness at Nasik. Witness not getting the pass-book, got duplicate one from the Bank. The collecting peon book showed that Mr. Duxbury had subscribed Rs. 10, Mr. Condor Rs. 20, Sir D. M. Petit Rs. 25, Mr. G. Merewether Rs. 5, Mr. F. L. Latham Rs. 10, Mr. F. Yorke Smith Rs. 25, Mr. J. M. Campbell Rs. 5, and Mr. Pellcher Rs. 5, making a total of Rs. 105. Witness had not acknowledged the receipt of these amounts in the printed report as he was not given the sums by the accused. This amount of Rs. 105 was the one in connection with which the accused was charged.

Mr. Anderson reserved cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Kirkpatrick next called Bapujee one of the ledger-keepers, to examine him as to the circumstances connected with the cheque for Rs. 1,512, which the accused had kept in his possession for a long time, and which he presented at the Bank on the 18th June. Questions with regard to that incident, Mr. Kirkpatrick said, were objected to on the last occasion, and he hoped that Mr. Anderson was prepared to argue the point. Mr. Kirkpatrick contended that he was entitled to give evidence of other cases of criminal misappropriation, which the prosecution alleged, were made by the accused. The evidence which the prosecution intended to lead had a bearing upon the specific charges as showing the conduct of the accused prior to the charges being set on foot. In a case of this kind where the prosecution alleged a consistent series of frauds extending over several months, the evidence should not be confined only to the three isolated instances upon which they based their charges. The prosecution might for the purpose of showing guilty knowledge and guilty intention of the accused, give evidence with reference to other transactions also. The defence might be that the case of misappropriation alleged were really cases of accident or inadvertence or some such things, and in that event it was important for the prosecution to show guilty knowledge, or guilty intention of the accused. In that event they were entitled to show that those cases were not merely cases of accident or inadvertence, but were some of the cases of a long series of fraud extending over many months, and which had resulted in loss of many thousand rupees to the Society. It was necessary to give evidence of other cases, not as basis of specific charges but as showing guilty knowledge or guilty intention of the accused. The authorities allowed that to be done. The learned counsel cited two instances from Russell on Crime. Counsel also cited a case recently decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, at the Bombay High Court. Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that Indian and English authorities were thus in favour of the arguments he had adduced.

Mr. Anderson objected to the whole of that class of evidence, which Mr. Kirkpatrick proposed to bring forward. The learned counsel contended that whatever might be the law at home, the Indian law clearly showed that evidence such as that suggested by his learned friend was not relevent evidence. The prosecution were not entitled to give evidence of an alleged offence by the accused, which was unconnected with the charges and was entirely a distinct transaction. The learned counsel cited a case recently decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice (now Sir Raymond West), in support of his argument. He further contended that the cases cited by his learned friend had no bearing on the point. The defence, he said, was not that the entries made in the book were accidentally or inadvertently made, or that the figure 2 was by the slip of pen written instead of 1. It was not time for the prosecution to assume that the defence would be of that particular kind. The argument of his friend Mr. Kirkpatrick showed that the evidence with regard to the three charges was very weak, and that he wanted to strengthen his case by adding some weaker evidence regarding some other half-a-dozen charges.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Kirkpatrick to lead such evidence only as might render it impossible for the accused to put forward in defence that his acts were only accidental or isolated instances of mistakes.

Bapuji, one of the ledger-keepers in the Bank of Bombay, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said that on the 18th June accused presented a cheque for Rs. 1,512-8 at the Bank. The cheque was signed by Mr. Peel, and drawn in favour of the English Fund. It was drawn on the Indian Fund. The accused wanted to have the money himself though the cheque was drawn in favour of the English Fund. The payment of the cheque was stopped by a letter, dated the 11th May.

Mr. Anderson objected to this kind of evidence as the date on which the transaction was alleged to have taken place was one subsequent to those on which the transactions regarding the three charges were said to have been done.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the incident which the witness would describe was one subsequent to the accused's actions with regard to the three charges.

The Magistrate disallowed that kind of evidence, remarking that it was an unconnected transaction, and the prosecution might bring a new charge upon that if they chose.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

THE ESPLANADE BANDS' FUND.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums towards the expenses of the Bands performing at the Esplanade Band Stand :—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	13	8
H. C.	10	0
P. R.	10	0
R. V. R.	10	0
R. N. M.	10	0
Total...	53	8

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the weekly sitting of the insolvent debtors' court yesterday, and disposed of the following business :—

RE SOBHAGCHAND DOWLATCHAND.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute the rule, granted on the 14th June last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in not handing over to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 20,000 received from him.

The rule was made absolute.

RE HAJEE SIDIK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Anderson, for Rastibai, mother of the insolvent, applied for leave to allow the lady to be examined at her place of residence as she was a "purda" lady.

His Lordship remarked that Kheja women were not "purda" ladies. According to Section 36 of the Act the witnesses must be examined before a judge, and there was nothing stated on oath to show that she was a "purda" lady.

Mr. Anderson then proposed that she might be examined in chambers.

His Lordship said that an application was made to take evidence of lady Janbai, who was a lady of higher rank than the insolvent's mother, in chambers, but that was refused. If his Lordship was satisfied that the witness was a "purda" lady she would be examined in chambers.

Mr. Lowndes, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that his client was given no notice of such an application.

His Lordship ordered that an affidavit should be filed in the Court to the effect that the lady was a "purda" lady.

RE NARANDAS TULSIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Russell, for the Official Assignee, appeared in support of an order issued by the Official Assignee, calling upon the insolvents to appear in the office and give such information as might be required in regard to realisation of the assets.

His Lordship only made an order for the examination of the insolvent.

Mr. Russell then applied for a rule "nisi," calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not make up their books of account and deposit such books as were alleged to have been suppressed.

The application was granted.

RE BHOJRAJ MOHANDAS.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent and moved for an extension of interim order till the first hearing of the matter of the insolvency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing for a long time past.

His Lordship fixed the hearing on the 2nd August, and allowed an extension of the interim order until that date.

RE ISHWARDAS AMARATLAL PATEL.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, moved that the insolvent who had been committed to jail for contempt of court might be released. The learned counsel said that the firm of which his client was a member had three partners and the account books were not given to the insolvent though he had repeatedly asked for them.

His Lordship said that the insolvent's schedule was not a proper one.

Mr. Russell suggested that the insolvent might be released for only three weeks to enable him to put in a proper schedule.

Mr. Manker for an opp osing creditor opposed the application.

Mr. Russell said that the insolvent was sufficiently punished. The learned counsel asked for a fortnight's time to enable the insolvent to fetch materials from Ahmedabad for his schedule. If he failed within that period to do so the Court had the power to send him back to jail.

Mr. Manker submitted that the insolvent was the sole manager of the Bombay firm, and that the dealings which were not accounted for were his personal dealings.

His Lordship refused to release the insolvent as he had done nothing to show in the schedule anything about his personal dealings.

RE NARAN JEWAT.

Mr. Manker, for the Insolvent, obtained permission to file a fresh petition.

RE AMARCHAND TALAKCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, applied for the discharge of the insolvent, which was suspended for six months.

His Lordship granted the application, as the period of six months had expired.

RE COWASJI NUSSERWANJI BILIA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

RE HAJI SIDIK HAJI JAN MAHOMED.

On the motion of Mr. Manker the examination of the insolvent was postponed for a fortnight.

RE BHIMJI BHANJI.

The insolvent was, on the motion of Mr. Manker, granted an extension of interim order as he was engaged in collecting the outstandings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following are the results of the Gymkhana Mud Sports held yesterday afternoon at the Marine Lines maidan :—

BALL AND TENT-PEGGING (HORSES.)

Creagh	1
Tod	2

BALL AND TENT-PEGGING (PONIES.)

Walker	1
Schofield	2

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Schofield	1
Hammond	2

UMBRELLA AND CHEBOOT RACE.

Walker	1
Fairclough	2

POLO FLURRY.

Graham	1
Fairclough	2

HORSE SCURRY (ABOUT ¼ MILE.)

Walker	1
Gould	2

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE game to-day (Thursday) will be between the Gymkhana backs and Rangers forward or Rangers backs and Gymkhana forwards. The following are the names :—

White.	*Colors.*
J W Roberts	Cleveland
Good	Babington
Blodwell	P. Clark
Aldridge	Buchanan
Flower	Troup
W. Gell	Dewley
Simmonds	Booth
Gallagher	Hammond
Brown	Chitty
M. Reid	J. Waller
Greene	P. Fischer
Cave	F. Waller
T. L. Roberts	T. Reed
Donaldson	Kelly
Boileau	Lund

If any of the above cannot play they are particularly requested to let the honorary secretary know as early as possible.

A good deal of disappointment has been felt in the cycling world on its becoming known that Mr. Zimmerman, the famous American rider, has been refused a licence to compete in the Championship races at Herne-hill. The question at issue is a simple one. The National Cyclists' Union, who jealously maintain the distinction between professional and amateur riders, are making a dead set at what are called "makers' amateurs"—that is to say, men who devote themselves to racing simply in the interests of a particular make of machine. After a great feat has been accomplished on the track or the road, the maker of the particular machine employed never fails to derive a great increase of business from the fact, although all sensible people know that there is no real difference between the best machines of the different makers, but only in the men who ride them. Still, as long as simple-minded purchasers think they have only to buy the same type of machine that is ridden by crack riders to ride as well as they do, so long, will the present system endure. It is net pretended that Mr. Zimmerman is in the pay of any maker, but the Cyclists' Union make a hard and fast rule, and in the exercise of their discretion have granted him a licence only on condition that he does not ride a bycicle of the type hitherto adopted by him, and to that condition he refuses to agree.

THE Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has experienced another check at the hands of the law. Mr. Justice Romer having decided against her in the action she brought to restrain the present Duke from trespassing on Tittensor Chase, on the ground that the estate was leased to her by the late Duke for £250 a year. Mr. Justice Romer decided that this was not an adequate rent, and also that the lease was not granted with a due regard to the interests of all persons concerned in the settlement.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BLAIR, 36th Sikhs, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Delhi.

LIEUTENANT G. G. WHIPPIN, West Surrey Regiment, has qualified for the appointment of acting Paymaster.

LIEUTENANT J. E. R. BAUSH, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, and W. L. Osborn, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, have been appointed acting Paymasters of their respective battalions.

No white clothing will be issued to troops in the Quetta district, the issue of three suits being deferred till they move to the plains. The recent concession of free Indian clothing to British soldiers is not applicable to the Unattached Departmental Lists.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalions.—Captain F. Porter, Derbyshire Regiment ; Lieutenant W. H. Traill, East Lancashire Regiment ; and Lieutenant W. J. Keen, Welsh Fusiliers. The two latter remain with the 2nd Battalions till next trooping season. To 2nd Battalions,—Major F. E. V. Taylor and Lieutenant L. McKinnon, Derbyshire Regiment, and Lieutenant C.H. Pringle, Border Regiment, but they remain with the 1st Battalions till next trooping season.

THE results of the first inspection of Signallers of the Native Army during the past cold weather will sh

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12.

ALL but ¼d. of Monday's advance in the price of Bar Silver in London was lost yesterday, the quotation having receded to 33½d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 71 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having receded ¼ cent to 4·83¾ dollars. Rupee Paper in London was 9-16 per cent. higher, at £70 3-16. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged at 99, and 109, respectively. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained at 1s. 3½d. Brazier' Copper was 15s. lower, at £52 per ton. Specie shipments, to Bombay per Arcadia s) are advised, viz.; £20,000 in Silver, and £40,00 in Gold. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 97¼; Paris Exchange in London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·18.

The wheat market was firmer at an advance of ¼d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 5s. 10½d. and 5s. 9d. per cental, respectively. The Linseed market was steady.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for July-August deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for November-December. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York the price of Spot Cotton remained at 8¼ cents per oz.; but Futures for September were 14 points lower at 7·99 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the total figures to date now compare as follows with those of the two previous years;

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts...	2,000	3,300	4,300
Three days' do. ...	8,000	10,300	9,200
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,954,000	7,023,400	6,867,300

Business in our local Cotton market has been open on an extremely small scale to-day, exporters having bought only 200 Dharwars, at Rs. 194; and the Mills 100 Chandool, at Rs. 198 per candy. The tone of the market is quiet, and prices show no further change.

WHEAT is quiet with only a small export business passing; but rates are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS also are quiet, with but little doing by shippers; and prices of Rapeseed have declined one anna per cwt. We quote this evening:—

Linseed ..... Rs. 7-7-6 to Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. ,, 7- 1-0
,, ,, Cawnpore. ,, 6-10-0 ,, ,, 6-12-0 ,,
,, Red ,, ,, 6- 0-0 ,, ,, 6- 2-0 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,771 bales.
Wheat.....	5,831 cwts.
Linseed	2,897 ,,
Rapeseed	8,915 ,,
Poppyseed.....	1,444 ,,
Castorseed.....	1,494 ,,
Rice	2,824 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady at previous quotations; but we are still without any fresh business worth mentioning to report, demand for tonnage in all positions being most languid.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; 1s. 3¾d for Demand, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining at the latter all day without any business transpiring; while for Bank remittance, Telegraphic was early accepted at 1s. 3 13-16d., for future transfer, and business was done between Banks to a considerable extent. Then the one seller receded to 1s. 3¾d. ready, and 1s. 3 25-32d. forward, at which again a little was taken, after which there was a lull, and, in the afternoon, another transaction took place forward, at 1s. 3 13-16d., then again at 1s. 3 25-32d. the market closing unsettled, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3¾ to 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32 to ¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 29-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·67	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at about previous rates for Fours, say 107 7-16 for cash, and 107 5-16 for the next settlement, these also having been the closing quotations.

SHARES.—We have to report a further drop in a number of Cotton Mill shares to-day, say of Rs. 25 on Luckmidas; of Rs. 20 each in Connaught, and Maneckjee Petit; of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 10 each, in Empress, Hyderabad, Jevraj Balloo, Oriental, Swadeshi, and Western India; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Hindustan, Khatav Muccoonji, and Mazagon at our revised quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 10 lower. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th July, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	3	16 p.m.	7	41
Teheran	12	2	1 p.m.	...	35
Suez	12	2	50 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 12th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	49	...	1
,, Karrachee	...	24	...	1
,, Madras	1	6	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 1, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,37,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	155	3	240
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	..
Total for 1 week	1,37,000	2,60,000	4,000	4,01,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year. †	1,03,160	3,34,559	21,868	4,64,587
Per mile of Ry do.	65	200	13	278
Total to corresponding date do.	1,03,160	3,31,559	21,868	4,61,587

* Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of haulage and hire of postal vehicles.
† Including Supplementary.
Decrease for the week..... Rs. 63,587
Ditto to Date..... ,, 63,587

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended July 1, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	69,000	1,09,000	4,000	1,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	150	239	9	395
For previous weeks of half-year.....	...	...	...	..
Total for 1 week	69,000	1,09,000	4,000	1,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*....	91,349	1,69,719	25,033	2,82,101
Per mile of Ry do.	225	332	54	612
Total to corresponding date do.	94,349	1,69,719	25,033	2,82,101

* Including Supplementary.
Decrease for the week..... Rs. 1,00,101
Do. to date..... ,, 1,00,101

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BIGGS—June 23, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain H V Biggs, Royal Engineers, of a son.
MASTERS—July 3, at Bankipore, the wife of the late C C Masters, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
MACDONELL—July 5, at Nundungatoby, Rajshahye, the wife of W F McDonall, of a daughter.
MERCER—June 23, at Bakloh, Punjab, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C A Mercer, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkhas, of a son.
WALKER—June 29, at Panoery Tea Estate, Mungaldai, the wife of T J Walker, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

THE Bombay Mill-owners' Association, which met on Tuesday to consider the present situation of the mill industry, have come to the conclusion that the necessities of the case require a greater economy all along the line. As a first step in this direction it has been decided to reduce the working day to ten hours from the 28th inst. when the short-time agreement at present in operation terminates till the end of the year. The ten-hours working day may now be regarded as permanently introduced, for the reasons given by Mr. Cotton for the adoption of that limit as a means of tiding over a time of pressure, have far wider application. His view of the advantage of limiting the hours of factory labour received the entire approval of the other members of the Association who spoke on the subject. The reduction of the hours of labour will cheapen the cost of production by rendering possible a reduction of the number of hands found necessary under the present system of long hours, which is largely answerable for the employment of three workmen in Bombay, as compared with one in Lancashire. The long hours' system now, it may be hoped, finally discarded, is directly productive of waste, which occurs chiefly in the early morning and late in the evening. As Mr. Cotton justly says any measure that will reduce waste of material is of great economic importance. An improvement in the quality of the output may be looked for. When all these considerations are taken into account the resolution in favour of working the mills from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m., with a half-hour's interval in the middle of the day is a distinct economic advance, which will be beneficial alike to the mill-owners and to the mill-hands. The fact that a measure so moderate and so free from objection should be deemed sufficient to meet the difficulties of the present time is in itself evidence that the position of the Bombay mill industry is sound, and that those engaged in it can face the future with confidence. The address of the Chairman, who speaks on such questions with acknowledged authority shows clearly that the present depression is in its nature temporary, and must disappear when the uncertainty still prevailing as to the future of silver is dissipated. The Congress which meets at Washington next month will probably lose no time in coming to a decision which will make that plain to all the world.

Meanwhile the depression in the Eastern cotton trade is well within reasonable and manageable limits. The fall of silver consequent on the closing of the Indian Mints caused the exchange with China to decline from 221 to 191, which is a difference of fourteen per cent. But as the closure of the Mints which caused the fall in the value of silver sent up the value of the rupee by nine per cent. the rupee price of cotton, coal, and stores will be nine per cent. less than they were when paid for in rupees at 1s. 2d. This ought to reduce the cost of yarn by six per cent. so that the fourteen per cent. apparent loss is reduced to eight per cent. In other words to restore matters to the position in which they stood on the 24th June, all that is required is a rise of eight per cent. in the dollar price of yarn in China, and a reduction of nine per cent. in the price of cotton in India. Already the dollar price has gone up 6½ per cent. Mr. Cotton does not expect that prices in China will rise much more, but looks for a decline in the price of cotton, of which large stocks are still in India from last year, with a large crop maturing. He is confident that we shall see cotton at much lower rupee prices, which will be quite possible to produce yarn at prices which China will be willing to pay. Prices will adjust themselves to the new conditions when the United States have decided on its silver policy, which will probably be known by September or October. Once a settled basis has been arrived at prices will adjust themselves to it. China will receive more silver for her tea and silk and will have no difficulty in paying more silver for cotton goods—or for opium. As long as well-to-do people in China prefer the milder Indian opium to the coarser indigenous product they will be as willing to pay for it as well-to-do people in England are willing to pay for choice brands of champagne. This is a consideration, however, which touches the Government of India and the Indian tax-payer rather than Bombay Millowners. But the reasoning applies equally all round: the more cheap silver China gets on the one hand, the more she can afford to pay away on the other for what she requires. Mr. Cotton points out that had the rupee gone down to a shilling, in consequence, or in anticipation of the repeal of the American Silver Acts, we should have been in a far worse position than that in which we have been placed by the addition of a penny or five farthings to the value of the rupee. With the rupee at a shilling cotton would have cost the Bombay mill-owner sixteen per cent. more, and he would have been compelled to ask the Chinese dealer for an increase of ten per cent. on the price of Bombay goods. Such being the state of things the Chairman asked the members of the Association to consider very carefully what course should be taken. The Committee of the Association had decided to recommend a continuation for a further period of three months of the half-time which has already been in operation for two months. Mr. Cotton formally moved a resolution to that effect, but he gave satisfactory reasons for withholding his approval. Half-time means an increase of the cost of production by five rupees a bale, which it would be necessary to ask China to pay. He expressed a decided preference for the bolder policy recommended in our columns by "R. D.," who has enjoyed exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with the economic conditions prevailing in the Further East. The policy that shrewd observer recommends is the reverse of that which found favour with the committee of the Association, who propose to limit production. He urges that on the contrary production should be increased and the cost diminished, so that the China market may be supplied at rates that will discourage local mills and make Japanese competition impossible. With this view he recommended the temporary cutting down of agents' and bankers' commissions and wages by twenty-five per cent. This drastic proposal to reduce wages by one-fourth was merciful to the mill-hands compared to the suggestion which found favour in some quarters to stop the mills altogether for a period of two months. "R. D.'s" letter setting forth the peril of giving any undue stimulus to the employment of Chinese capital in local mills, made a great impression. The fact that a suggestion had been made to close the spinning mills altogether for two months places in strong relief the counter-proposal to reduce wages and commissions by one-fourth and working full-time, so as to dominate the Eastern markets.

That a great deal turns on the rates at which the Bombay Mill-owners can sell in the Chinese markets is shown by the fact that low prices in 1892 raised the shipments to nearly half-a-million of bales—fifty-six thousand in excess of the previous year—while the high prices of a few months since diminished exports this year by thirty thousand bales. Obviously, then, the best course is to cheapen production and command the Eastern markets. This is the view of the majority of the members of the Mill-owners' Association. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, agreeing with the proposals of "R. D." in the main proposed an amendment to the resolution adopting Mr. Cotton's suggestion of a ten-hours a day until the 31st December, with a general reduction of fifteen per cent. on commissions and wages. The question of agents' commissions the Chairman regarded as beyond the purview of the meeting, but he significantly observed that the agents would find it to their own interests to adopt the principle. The meeting adopted the proposal of ten-hours' day till the end of the year. The question of the reduction of wages—a part of the general plan of reducing the cost of production—is postponed pending the drawing up of a schedule by the Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, which will define the various descriptions of labour employed in the different mills, and the kind of machinery in use and arrive at a classification of wages at a rate to be fixed on a less arbitrary system than that of a fifteen per cent. reduction all round. Mr. Wadia is satisfied that with a better system there can be a reduction in the present excessive number of hands, with a larger proportionate outturn and less wastage. If this should prove to be the case the present alert in the trade will turn to ultimate advantage. There is no reason to suppose that there will be any diminution of the total number of hands employed. The mill industry, it is more than possible, will receive a new stimulus under the more economical conditions now aimed at. The mistake of putting so many eggs in the Chinese basket is now so plain that already the expediency of paying greater attention to the Indian markets nearer at hand is recognised. More than one speaker urged the importance of importing the best machinery and the best cotton from Egypt or elsewhere with a view to supplying the Indian craving for fine goods.

THE annual report of the working of the Currency Department for the past year has just been issued, and is as exhaustive as any of its predecessors. It is shown that the notes in circulation at the close of the year 1892-93 represented a sum of twenty-six crores and eighty-eight lakhs, as compared with twenty-four crores and forty lakhs at the end of the previous year. But in August last the highest figure on record was reached when the total was declared at twenty-nine crores of rupees. How greatly currency note circulation has increased may be judged by the fact that in 1889 the circulation had only reached sixteen crores fifteen thousand. The expansion is as usual explained by the very large imports of silver which are shown in the past year to have exceeded those of the preceding twelve months by three hundred and seventy-two lakhs, while the silver taken to the Mints for coinage is shown to have been five hundred and thirty lakhs greater than in the previous year. This the report attributes to the large net exportation of gold, which amounted to two hundred and eighty-one lakhs against net imports of five hundred and sixty-four lakhs, and two hundred and forty-one lakhs in 1890-91 and 1891-92, respectively, due to the appreciation of the value of gold and the heavy fall in exchange. The bulk of the increase occurred of course in Bombay, where the bulk of the silver is imported and immediately changed into notes. Notes of all values are shown to have increased—those of ten rupees each most of all, and these now form not less than sixty per cent. of the notes issued. Of five-rupee notes within the last few years, people have been somewhat chary, so many having been forged and passed into circulation. In Bombay and Rangoon they are less used than formerly in consequence, but in other circles they have been more popular in the past year. It is shown that in Calcutta the ten-rupee note is concerned, the number so far outstrips those in all other circles as to throw them quite in the shade. In Bombay ten-rupee notes form a considerable proportion of the total in circulation, and five-rupee notes are also numerous, forming more than sixty per cent. of the notes of that denomination in all circles. In Madras it seems the hundred-rupee note is in favour, and the Southern Presidency has more than double the number of any other Presidency—more than five times the aggregate of either Bombay or Calcutta. The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency offers no explanation of those differences, holding it impossible to do so, but he finds that the notes of lower value are increasingly popular everywhere, and are used more extensively each year in the ordinary retail transactions of the people. In previous years more serious forgeries have been reported than is the case in this, the total number of forged notes being a hundred and one and the gross value represented three thousand one hundred and ninety rupees. Out of sixty forged five rupee notes which were discovered, forty belonged to the series for which Husein Mahomed was sentenced to transportation for life. The latest forgery is of the R. 73 series and is declared to be very clumsy. Allahabad reported a very remarkable case during the year, resembling in some degree, that which occurred in Sind eleven years ago. Notes were printed on portions of handkerchiefs, and though no one in a large city is likely to be imposed upon, there is, as the Head Commissioner points out, a danger that people dwelling in rural districts might. A forged five-hundred rupee note which was discovered belonged to the 1889 forgery, and two thousand-rupee notes, are said by the police to have been in the possession of a gang of swindlers arrested in Calcutta while attempting to pass them. The chapter of the report dealing with the reserve shows eighty-six and-a-half crores in bullion, seventeen and-a-half in silver coin, and eight invested in Government securities. No change has been made in the amount of investments, and the average rate at which the whole amount is held in the books is shown to be a little over ninety-eight rupees against a market of about a hundred and seven. The interest realised however was upwards of four lakhs in excess of that drawn in the previous year, owing to the increased amount invested. The proportion of the reserve held in coin and bullion to the total net circulation, it is satisfactory to learn, is very nearly seventy per cent.—a percentage which is far in excess of what is generally considered a sufficient reserve.

IT is undoubtedly hard on those officers and men who frequently peril their lives and limbs in the rescue of slaves on the East African coast, that their efforts should be discounted by the very people who are expected to support them. Several of the Home papers, misled by the statements of Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, have asserted that the British authorities are allowing slave-running to be carried on with impunity, and that between forty and fifty thousand slaves, are carried away from Zanzibar and neighbouring places every year. Our Zanzibar contemporary gives an unqualified denial to this assertion, and declares that except for a petty traffic locally between Pemba Islands and Zanzibar where one or two slaves are occasionally run across from one island to the other in canoes, the slave trade in East Africa is carried on by Arab dhows which arrive off the coast from the Persian Gulf and Red Sea ports in the north-east monsoon. They return before the south-west monsoon sets in, and our contemporary enters into a calculation which is not very abstruse, by which it shows it is mathematically impossible that so many slaves could be carried away in any year. The total number of dhows reaching the port during the time the north-east monsoon prevailed was fifty-one, including those engaged in the Cutch and Bombay trade, and some of the others were so small they could not carry any passengers. Only a small proportion could possibly make any attempt at slave-dealing. There are not enough dhows reaching Zanzibar and neighbouring places to carry off anything like the numbers alleged. Then the population of Zanzibar and the Pemba Islands combined does not exceed two hundred thousand, and the whole of the inhabitants, Europeans and all, would have to be indented upon to keep Mr. Allen's figures straight. There is, we are glad to learn, every reason to believe that the naval authorities always obtain information of any large batches being got together, as in the case to which we called attention a month ago, when the Commander of the cruiser Philomel had early intimation of the attempt—indeed he seized the dhow before it took the slaves on board. During the last three months two hundred and fifty slaves have been freed by her Majesty's cruisers, and this number is held not merely to indicate a proportion, but by far the majority of the total number of slaves embarked in East African waters. The Arab dealers, we are told, openly complain that their business is at an end through British interference, and the planters who are their countrymen, cannot obtain enough slaves to work their land, and the crops are being ruined for want of more labour. This being their experience, it is palpable that great risks will be run by traders as the slaves must be at a premium, and unless the British cruisers were vigilant the trade would rapidly increase. To allege that the British authorities allow the trade to be carried on with impunity is to state what is contrary to the fact.

IN anticipation of the election of Mr. P. M. Mehta to the Supreme Legislative Council, by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. R. M. Sayani who was a candidate for the seat on the latter body reserved for the recommendation of the Bombay University, has become a candidate for the votes of the Bombay Corporation, recently bestowed on Mr. Mehta. Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas is also a candidate for the votes of the Municipal Councillors, Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. J. U. Yajnik are candidates for the votes of the Fellows of the University.

THE nomination of candidates for the seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, allotted to the Bombay University, under the Council's Extension Act, took place on Tuesday. The following nominations were recorded:—Mr. Javerilal U. Yajanik, nominated by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, and the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. P. Ranade; Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, M.A., nominated by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and Mr. R. D. Sethna, also by Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Works, and Principal J. S. Hathornthwaite; and Mr. Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia, nominated by Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Dr. Peshotan Behramji Sanjana, and Mirza Hussein Khan. The 27th instant has been fixed for the election between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.

IN another column we publish an account of proceedings, in connection with the ceremony of opening an Hospital at Eudneira, built by the generosity of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, a wealthy merchant of Bombay, and agent of a mill in the Deccan. The Berars are fast becoming the centre of a vast cotton trade and the seat of several pressing establishments. There are hundreds of hands employed in various capacities, and the want of medical relief to them was sadly felt. The matter having been brought to the notice of M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNCIL DRAFTS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell Under-Secretary for India, in reply to several questions regarding the recent sales of Council Bills under sixteen-pence, declared that the object of the recent legislation was not to fix the gold value of the rupee at sixteen-pence or other ratio, but to prevent a further fall.

The issue of rupees in exchange for gold at sixteen-pence, would, he said, be inoperative until the gold value reaches that sum.

SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

A stormy scene took place in the Commons last night, which lasted for over an hour owing to the Hon'ble William Brodrick having called the Irish an impecunious and garrulous race. Mr. Sexton who reported, said that the remark of the honorable member was grossly impertinent, which statement he refused to withdraw, and defied the Chairman who requested him to retire. Mr. Sexton finally walked out of the House amid the cheers of the Irish members.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FINED.

Mr. John Deasy, member for West Mayo, has been fined by the Magistrate, at the Westminster Police Court, for a common assault on a servant girl, in Pimlico. He has since applied for the Chiltern Hundreds.

GERMANY AND SIAM.

A German gunboat has been ordered to Siam for the protection of German subjects there.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

The Marquis of Dufferin is at present absent from his post in Paris owing to the personal attacks that are being made upon him by the Paris press.

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 11.

His Highness the Khedive has been received by the Sultan who treats him in a most gracious manner.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of Nichan-i-Imtiaz on the Khedive.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS SILVER TO BE TAKEN OVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

A letter has been sent to the Exchange Banks by the Government of India stating the terms on which their silver will be received on Thursday morning.

It is believed that silver will be taken over at the London price, less freight and charges, and that the Banks will suffer a loss of about eight per cent. on the transaction.

But Government decline to give the details of their reply before the letter reaches the Banks.

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The substance of the Government of India's reply to the Exchange Banks on the subject of Silver imports shows more consideration than many people think the Banks deserve. Each claim is to be considered separately, but the quantity of silver of each claim, which may be accepted, will be received by the Mint at once. The Mint Master will melt, and assay it in the usual way, and give a certificate of the amount of the standard silver received.

The Accountant-General or Comptroller-General, when the certificate is presented, will pay the value of the amount covered by the certificate, at the price paid by the Bank on purchase, converted at telegraphic rate of exchange of the day of payment. The Comptroller-General will decide whether each certificate is to be payable on presentation or after an interval of some days.

The Mint-Master is authorised to receive silver of the Exchange Banks even before their claims have been accepted, subject to separate orders to be passed regarding each claim.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 12.

The Government of India have come to a decision regarding silver belonging to the Exchange Banks shut out from coinage by the operation of the Currency Act. They will take it over at the actual sterling price paid by the Banks in London, and give them the equivalent in rupees at the exchange rate of the day on which bullion was actually taken over.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT RULES.

The despatch concerning the new rules of the Civil Veterinary Department has not been received by the Government this week as was expected.

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL.

Sir A. P. Macdonell arrives at Calcutta on the 15th instant, and leaves again on the 28th idem for Bankipur; thence he will visit Mozufferpore, and possibly one or two other places in Behar.

MOHURRUM IN RANGOON.

Elaborate precautions are being taken to prevent any disturbances, during the Mohurrum at Rangoon. The usual processions will not be allowed. Strong patrols of civil military police will be out, and 100 men of the Norfolk Regiment have come into town, and will occupy the port defence corps headquarters taking place while the festival lasts.

GUNS FOR THE CHIN HILLS.

Guns for the Chin Hills will be located at Myingyan during the rains for drill, and equipment gun detachments will be selected from the 1st, 5th, and 6th Burma Battalions. At the end of the rains three sections will be sent to permanent stations in the Chin Hills.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

The Kirkee Gymkhana meeting came off this afternoon after two previous postponements. The first race was a foot-ball race for all European soldiers in garrison, and was won by Driver Bercer, Gunner Glover second, and Gunner Roberts third.

The next event was a race of five furlongs, R. A. and R. E. stakes for ponies, and was won by Lieutenant Hildebrand on Robin, Major Burrows on Peterpiper being second, and Lieutenant Bayley's Cherub third.

Lime-cutting followed; this event was to cut two limes, jump two hurdles, and take a peg; was won by Mr. Bayley and Captain Johnson by one point.

The pony race half-mile was won by Mr. Harrison on Seagull. Lieutenant Vereker on Gut was second, and Mr. Hickens on Eileen third. This was a close race.

The last event was a saddling race, won by Mr. Bayley, Captain Stockdale being second.

A nasty accident happened here. Lieutenant Hildebrand, R. E., a competitor, fell from his horse owing to his slipping off the saddle-girth in the saddling race. He was dragged a few yards by the reins before he let go, and was stunned by the fall. Medical assistance was procured at once. It was found he was not dangerously hurt, and subsequently was removed to a gharrie. Except this accident a very pleasant and successful meeting was held. A large and distinguished gathering were present.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The despatch on simultaneous examinations has we believe, arrived to-day, but everything is kept absolutely confidential, as it is deemed inexpedient to allow the public to know the details at present.

CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Grierson, one of the senior examiners Public Works Department, is likely to return to duty in September, because he has been unable to obtain short exceptional leave, which would have reached the date of his retirement.

Mr. J. Braddon, now on privilege leave, in Kashmir, has been selected to succeed Mr. Bayley as Examiner, Public Works Department in Burma, Mr. Bayley having retired.

The Public Works Department Despatch on the re-organisation of that Department is not expected to arrive for some time.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

Nothing is as yet known as to who will succeed Lord Lansdowne.

It is important that the selection should be made immediately.

BENGAL OPIUM SALES.

A HEAVY DEFICIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 12.

Four sales of Bengal opium and three months pass duty on exports from Bombay, show a decrease in revenue of nearly twenty-one lakhs as compared with the estimate.

THE SHIP ALLANSHAW.

The Calcutta agents of the ship Allanshaw, reported to be missing, state that the crew, twenty-six in number, has been discovered on the island of Tristan Da Cunha.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

The first Government House ball, which came off last night, was a great success. A large company, numbering nearly four hundred, assembled. The illuminated grounds looked beautiful, the ball-room was tastefully got up, and the arrangements were all that could be desired.

CRICKET: COLABA GARRISON *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

The match between the Colaba Garrison and the Gymkhana finished to-day. Colaba tried hard to retrieve their loss. Messrs. Greig, Morris, Wright, and Walpole all playing well, but they only succeeded in making a score of 175. All the above-named made double figures, Greig scoring 64 before his dismissal, Smith and Morris 22 each, the latter making two fives. Poona made the sufficient runs for the loss of two wickets. The game finished at 3-30 p.m. The following are the scores:—

COLABA GARRISON.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Tylden, b Rogers	13	c and b Wilkin	9
Corpl Careless, c Oakshott, b Rogers	25	b Deas	6
Lieut Greig, b Deas	2	c Trevor, b Deas	64
Capt Smith, run out	0	b Farmar	22
Capt Wright, c Trevor, b Deas	0	b Deas	12
Capt Morris, c Smith, b Rogers	0	b Rogers	22
Capt Benson, c Von Donop, b Rogers	27	b Deas	3
Bombr Hazelgrove, run out	1	b Deas	1
Lieut Walpole, c Trevor, b Rogers	5	not out	17
Lieut Carter, b Deas	0	c Chokra, b Rogers	5
Corpl Nicklass, not out	0	b Deas	4
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	77	Total	175

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Rogers	95	42	5	5		130	59	8	2
Lieut Deas	91	31	9	3		82	54	3	6
Wilkins						35	14	2	1
Farmar						40	20	0	1
G B Smith						25	18	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr Trask, c Tylden, b Careless	70		
Lieut Farmer, run out	43		
Mr Wilkins, c and b Greig	45	not out	6
Lieut Henderson, l-b-w b Benson	2	not out	9
Capt G B Smith, c Morris, b Greig	9		
Lieut Oakshott, b Greig	14		
Mr Trevor, c Hazelgrove, b Greig	11		
Lieut Newnham, b Greig	4		
Capt Rogers, not out	4		
Major Von Donop, c Morris, b Hazelgrove	0	c Careless, b Greig	8
Lieut Deas, b Greig	0	c Nicklass, b Benson	3
Extras	22	Extras	0
Total	229	Total	24

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Benson	115	38	8	1		25	15	0	1
Greig	112	69	3	6		23	10	0	1
Nicklass	31	21	0	1					
Hazelgrove	140	48	8	1					
Careless	65	34	2	1					

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

HONKONG, JULY 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dholleras	3 7-8
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70 3-16
Bar Silver	33 1-8

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 11.

After the capital display made by the Colaba Garrison team at Ganesh Khind it was confidently expected that such a strong lot would make a big stand in the match between themselves and the Gymkhana team. But up to the present they have got much the worst of it. Some rain fell in the early morning, but it cleared up before play commenced, and the pitch was very soon dry and hard. The Colaba team went in first, and it became evident that there were quite other foes in the field to deal with. The whole of the Colaba team were dismissed for 77 before tiffin, none of them making much of a stand. Captain Benson, Corporal Careless, and Major Tylden were the only players who at all distinguished themselves. The fielding of the Poona Gymkhana was decidedly good.

The Gymkhana team first sent in Dr. Trask and Mr. Farmar to face the bowlers, and by the time the stop was made for lunch they had made 40 runs, and after tiffin they continued in the same form and made 130 together before Lieut. Farmar was run out. Soon after this Dr. Trask was out, he having made the respectable score of 70 runs. Beyond this score Lieut. Farmar's 43 and Mr. Wilkins 45, nobody did anything very remarkable, and shortly before six the Gymkhana men were all out for 229 runs. This is the result of the first innings, and it certainly looks as if the Colaba team will have all their work cut out to-morrow to win. Captain Rogers and Mr. Deas who bowled for the Gymkhana team throughout the first innings did very well indeed; and Captain Benson did his utmost to rally his men, but without avail.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz (Gazette), perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sir Thomas, Luanda, interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat close at Karachi at 8 a.m. on the 15th instant.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Khan of Dir's two brothers, with over a hundred followers and a number of horses, have passed through Peshawur on their way to Kabul. The Khan of Dir himself is said to be in the Peshawur district.

The Amir who had been indisposed is now quite well, and has postponed his departure from Kabul to Laghman on account of the Hazara affair, which is receiving his close attention.

No further news has been received at the Foreign Office from Kabul regarding the Hazara prisoners brought there, but considerable interest has been aroused there, as it is impossible to ascertain if the Amir's troops or the Hazaras have gained a victory. The Foreign Office authorities have requested full particulars.

The memorial submitted to the Secretary of State by Mr. Newman, formerly Assistant Chemical Examiner, Madras, praying that he might be reinstated in the service of Government, has proved unsuccessful, his Lordship having declined to interfere with the action taken by the Madras Government.

A good story is told, says the *Licensing World*, about an English conjuror, who was performing before a rough-and-ready audience in one of the Prohibition States of America. "I am now about to undertake a feat," he said, "in which I shall require the use of a pint flask of whisky." There was a dead silence. "Will some gent in the audience favour me with a pint-flask of whisky?" There was no response, and the conjuror began to look blank. "Surely," he said, "in a South-eastern Prohibition town I ought not to have asked a second time for such a thing. I give you my word I will return it uninjured. Is there no——" "Stranger," said a tall, gaunt man, as he rose slowly from a front seat, wouldn't a quart-flask do just as well?" "Why, certainly; I merely——" But before he could finish, the generous, open-handed audience had risen like one man and was on the way to the platform in a body.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 1st July was 213, against 202 and 210 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 42. There were 6 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 68 and 28 respectively, against 81 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·8 per mille per annum, against 19·9, the mean of the last five years.

Those who are responsible for the safety of the Zhob frontier will learn with a sense of relief that Bangal Khan has surrendered himself to Lieutenant McMahon. The son of Dost Mahomed inherits all the determination and courage of the old Chief, and during the past few years he has been responsible for most of the disturbances in the Zhob country.

Colonel Eardley Wilmot's jointed lance is now under the examination of experts. A report upon it will be published shortly.

In order to provide a solution of the problem of national food supply and the risks of its interruption in time of war, which Lord Salisbury impressively touched upon in his recent South London speech, Lord Winchelsea, in the House of Lords, suggested that the example set by the Patriarch Joseph might be followed and urged the establishment of State granaries, in order to keep a national store of at least thirteen million quarters always available. This ideal scheme excited derision. Several members declared that the only protection required to ensure the national food supply was a strong navy.

The East Indian Railway earnings for the last thirteen days of June were Rs. 16,70,199. Corresponding twelve days of last year, Rs. 13,15,282. Difference, Rs. 3,54,917. Miles open for the last thirteen days of June, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding twelve days of last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the last thirteen days of June, 1893, Rs. 1,037. Corresponding twelve days of last year, Rs. 817. Difference, Rs. 220. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 30th June, 1893, Rs. 2,63,22,207. From 1st January, 1892, to 30th June, 1892, Rs. 2,69,93,102. Decrease, Rs. 6,70,895.

The Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the last thirteen days of June were Rs. 8,329. Corresponding twelve days of last year, Rs. 8,696. Difference, Rs. 367. Miles open for the last thirteen days of June, 1893, 22½. Corresponding twelve days of last year, 22½. Per mile open for the last thirteen days of June, 1893, Rs. 374. Corresponding twelve days of last year, Rs. 391. Difference, Rs. 17. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 30th June, 1893, Rs. 1,60,154. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 30th June, 1892, Rs. 1,63,093. Decrease, Rs. 2,939.

The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway earnings for the last thirteen days of June were Rs. 38,644. Corresponding twelve days of last year, Rs. 37,214. Difference, Rs. 1,430. Miles open for the last thirteen days of June, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding twelve days of last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the last thirteen days of June, 1893, Rs. 239. Corresponding twelve days of last year, Rs. 8. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 30th June, 1893, Rs. 598,450. From 1st January, 1892, to 30th June, 1892, Rs. 5,55,569. Increase, Rs. 42,881.

The Municipal Councillors of Tuticorin have been called upon by the Government of Madras to show cause within seven days of receipt of the Government Order why their privilege to elect a Chairman should not be taken away. It appears that Mr. Forbes, the Collector of the District, in a letter to Government, pointed the slovenly state into which matters municipal had been allowed to sink, how roads were in bad order, encroachments on every side, streets in an insanitary state, and last, though not least, the fact that though the population had greatly increased within the last decade, the income of the Municipality had not kept pace with it but rather showed a decreased ratio per head. The matter was first represented to Government by the European community in a petition, and the Collector by personal inspection ascertained that there were grounds for the animadversions therein contained.

A contemporary learns that Colonel Stracey has failed in his attempt to recover from the War Office the interest of the over-regulation money which, as he maintains, he ought to have received when he attained the position of Command of the Scots Guards and its Regimental District, instead of five years afterwards, when he relinquished that position. The War Office say that he got his money at the same time he would have got it if purchase had continued. That is true, but it is equally true that, by an admitted mistake in the Military Secretary's Office, he did not get it at the time that all other officers received it under similar circumstances. It is the old story of the "Relative grievance."

It was stated the other day that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackworth Young had been placed on special duty as President of the Hemp Drugs Commission. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mackworth Young will not enter upon the work until the 15th instant, which will give him a fortnight's start of the assembling of the Commission in Calcutta. The vacant Financial Commissionership in the Punjab will be filled by the appointment of Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, now Commissioner of Lahore. From the instructions issued to the Commission it is evident that the inquiry will necessarily be a protracted one. It would be a very sanguine estimate that would put its duration at less than eight months. Probably no one is in any hurry that it should be over: and so the Commission has been set to thresh out the subject in every branch from the beginning, as though the hemp plant were a new botanical discovery, and nothing had ever been heard or written of such concoctions as *ganja* and *charras* before.

Application has been made by the Punjab Government to the Secretary of State to send out a properly qualified successor to Mr. J. L. Kipling as Principal of School of Art, Lahore. It is desired that the post should be filled by 15th November, and it has been suggested that Mr. Kipling should be consulted regarding the choice of candidates. Mr. F. H. Andrews will continue to officiate meanwhile.

With a view to secure a more equal distribution of the business which comes before the two stipendiary Magistrates of Calcutta, it is in contemplation to propose a re-arrangement of the boundaries of the Northern and Southern Divisions of that town. It is felt that the present distribution of the business of the two Courts, which obliges one Magistrate to sit until dusk, while the Magistrate of the other Court generally rises for the day soon after 1 p.m., is not conducive to public convenience.

Mr. Harry Hill, of Nottingham, is afflicted with that strange propensity to pester an unwilling lady with his attentions, which has brought others before him into the dock of a police-court. Two or three years ago he applied to Miss Thornton, a highly respectable young lady in that neighbourhood, with a request that she would play the harmonium at a certain church service. Miss Thornton declined; but Mr. Hill was not so easily got rid of. Unsuccessful in the matter of the harmonium, he began to annoy the lady with love-letters, and scarcely a day since has passed without bringing one or more. In vain these missives were destroyed. Besides this, Mr. Hill made a point of regularly attending the church at which Miss Thornton worshiped. He also pursued her in the streets, compelling her on one occasion to take refuge in a rectory house. At another time he was only prevented from entering a railway carriage in which she was seated by the lady grasping the handle of the door till the train moved away. It will naturally be asked what Miss Thornton's father was doing all this time. He was alternately kicking and thrashing Mr. Hill at frequent intervals; but this was simply food for Mr. Hill's passion. Recently Mr. Hill was found by a police constable on the premises of Mr. Thornton, peeping through a window on his hands and knees. The local magistrates have ordered him to find sureties. As he appears, apart from this strange behaviour, to be a well-conducted young man, it is to be hoped that this lenient sentence will teach him that a young lady has a perfect right to choose her own acquaintances.

The oldest industry in Great Britain—older it could hardly be, for its existence has been traced back to the pre-historic stone age—is still being carried on at the village of Brandon, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, and is reported to be in a flourishing condition. It is a manufactory of gun and tinder-box flints. From an interesting account of it in the first number of "The Illustrated Archæologist"—a new and remarkably handsome quarterly review, edited by Mr. Romilly Allen, and published by Mr. C. J. Clarke—it appears that there is no regular flint factory, but the work is done in little sheds, often at the back of the townsfolk's cottages. It will naturally be asked who wants tinder-box flints and gun flints in these days of phosphorous matches and Martini-Henrys? The answer to the first question is that there is a good trade in tinder-box flints with Spain and Italy, where the tinder-box still keeps its ground in very rural districts. Travellers in uncivilized regions, moreover, find flint and steel more trustworthy than matches, which are useless after they have absorbed moisture. Gun flints, on the other hand, go mostly to the wild parts of Africa, where our old friends "Brown Bess," sold by auction long ago for what flint muskets would fetch, has found, it seems, her last refuge.

Large families, it has often been remarked, are uncommon in France. Possibly the fact that there seems a very great prejudice against them may help in some degree to explain the fact. A father of a family of four children and a highly respectable man, Lacroix, finds it absolutely impossible to obtain apartments near his place of business at Saint Mande, near Paris. At several places he was received by concierges with civility, until he ventured to say he had a rather large family, when the door was promptly shut upon him. Going a little further out of town, to Vincennes, he managed, as he thought, to secure a place and actually paid the "denier a Dieu," or blackmail, levied by concierges on new tenants. On presenting himself, however, with his four children he was politely but firmly told that the bargain must be declared off. Fortunately M. Lacroix is a man of resource. The Forest of Vincennes is close at hand, and there he has erected a huge tent divided into separate apartments by means of curtains. For the present he declares his new abode is a delightful one, for the weather in Paris is particularly fine. Meanwhile, he is taking legal proceedings against the owner of the house in which he took the lodgings.

An interesting ceremony took place recently in the Chapel of the Imperial Burg at Vienna, and is described by a correspondent there, who writes: There were present the high clergy, the highest functionaries of State, the Ministers, the Privy Councillors, and others of high rank and position. The Emperor, seated on a throne of gold, after attending High Mass, listened to the very eloquent Latin address of a Papal Envoy, in trailling scarlet robes, who informed him that the Pope had deigned to name the Bishop of Grosswardein, Dr. Laurence Schlauch, a Cardinal, that he had sent the cap, and wished the Emperor to invest him with it. The Bishop, an imposing figure, with features revealing his rare gifts of mind, knelt before the Emperor, who placed the cap on his head. Besides the new Cardinal, the most interesting figure in the ceremony, with its wealth of colour, its sweet music and the perfume of flowers and incense, and the strange picture of the Emperor kneeling prostrate, was the Papal Envoy, who attracted all eyes. Young, handsome, and dignified beyond his years, he stood in the centre of the brilliant scene, and addressed the Emperor with easy eloquence. He is the son of the former Ambassador of Spain to the Court of Vienna, Senor Merry del Val, and was born in England. In Rome he is famous for the fine English sermons he preaches, which always attract a numerous and very select congregation. Another prominent figure in the chapel was Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, whose stalwart form rivalled that of the new Cardinal, with whom he will no doubt soon fight more than one battle royal over the impending Church Laws.

M. Jules Claretie, the administrator of the Comedie Francaise, paid a visit shortly before his arrival in London to the battlefield of Waterloo. It was 78 years since that the battle was fought, yet M. Claratie was still able to glean something in the locality from actual eye-witnesses of that mighty historic event. In the little wine-shop called "the "Belle Alliance," where Wellington and Blucher, according to an inscription, met and saluted after their victory, he found two old women engaged in darning stockings. They appeared to take very little notice of strangers, but, on being questioned, the elder of the two declared that she was over ninety years of age. "I was twelve years old," she said, "at the time of the battle. I was living with my parents at Plancenoit. We took refuge all of us on the Friday in the woods with the cattle. It was on a Sunday they fought. It was just after my first communion, and on the day of Saint Donnat, a saint in whose honour there is a pilgrimage in the neighbourhood. When all was over we went out and saw dead bodies everywhere. At night after the battle there was a storm. The bodies became swollen through the rain, and there were fears of a pestilence. They were burried in heaps, with dry branches between each lager, and then the branches were set fire to, or quicklime was poured in the trenches."

General Dodds's return to Toulon, a Paris correspondent tells us, was not a complete triumph. The majority of the Town Council there is Red and Socialist, and many of the naval people look down on the General as a mulatto and a marine. Only six out of thirty-six Councillors responded to the Mayor's appeal for them to come and give the General an ovation. Some of them replied that he was in their estimation little better than a malefactor, having elected to make a profession of killing negroes who were engaged in the patriotic duty of defending their territories and customs. Nevertheless the General had a fine reception from the townspeople on his way from the station to the villa where his wife resides.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Grattan Geary, R. G. Ozenham, E. B. Carroll, G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. Bhalchandra.

A MUNICIPAL OFFICER'S PENSION.

The Standing Committee considered memorandum No. 7183, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 300 a month to Mr. P. C. Higgins from 27th June, 1893; also recommending that for his long and faithful service of thirty-four years, an extra good service pension of Rs. 50 a month be granted to him under regulation 15 (d) of the pension regulations.

Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Shroff, Mr. Kabrajee, and Mr. Javerilal considered that Mr. Higgins had not performed such special services to the Corporation as entitled him to the extra Rs. 50. Principal Ozenham, Mr. Grattan Geary and Mr. Carroll pointed out that if the rule was to be applied anywhere this was a case in which it should be done.

Mr. Geary said he had heard of Mr. Higgins for twenty years past, and his reputation had always been of the highest.

Mr. Javerilal asked if there was any record on the minutes referring to Mr. Higgins's service.

The Commissioner read an extract from a letter of 1874 of Mr. Pedder, the late Municipal Commissioner, to Mr. Grant, the then Municipal Commissioner, in which he said that Mr. Higgins had done extraordinarily good service for the Corporation.

Mr. Roughton proposed and Mr. Geary seconded, that the pension and extra good service pension be granted.

Mr. Javerilal, seconded by Dr. Bhalchandra, moved an amendment that the pension only should be granted.

The amendment was carried by six votes against four votes.

A POOR HACK DRIVER.

The Committee considered letter No. 7010, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that a gas lamp said column, valued at Rs. 45, was broken by a hack victoria-driver, at Sheik Memun Street. The owner of the victoria states that as the horse took fright and became restive and unmanageable, it dashed against the lamp column, and broke it. He acknowledged his liability, but pleaded his inability to pay the full amount, and has offered Rs. 20 for the same. Requesting sanction, as a special case, under Section 517 (*j*) of the Act to the owner of the victoria being called upon to pay Rs. 25, Rs. 10 would be paid by the Gas Company and Rs. 10 by the Municipality, which last amount can be met out of the contingent grant for gas-lighting.

The necessary sanction was given.

COAL FOR LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The next business was a letter from the Commissioner requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction an excess of Rs. 26,744-8-0, which it was estimated would be caused on the grant of Rs. 40,000 for coal for the Love Grove Pumping Station up to the end of the current financial year. The total cost of coal consumed in the previous year amounted to Rs. 66,666-1-5. The amount to be met out of the surplus of about Rs. 4½ lakhs, which has accrued since the publication of the revised estimates for 1892-93.

The Commissioner stated in his letter that the quantity of water delivered at the Love Grove Pumping Station since Tansa water was received into the city had been more than the old pumping engines could cope with, and that they had continued to show worse results with every increase in the demand upon them. In addition to the incessant working of these four engines it had been found absolutely necessary to work the 18in. and 10in. centrifugal pumps day and night from the commencement of the year to prevent the overflow of sewage in the low parts of the city, and the average daily quantity of coal consumed by the engines and pumps was 14½ tons.

The Corporation was recommended to sanction the amount.

THE VICTORIA GARDEN'S ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Commissioner asked for the withdrawal of his letter No. 6626, dated 30th ultimo, regarding the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, visiting Calcutta and other places for the purpose of reporting on the zoological collections thereat. In his letter the Commissioner said he asked for the withdrawal, because the Visiting Committee of the Bombay Natural History Society, which had at his request been reconstituted, had made a variety of proposals for the improvement of the zoological collection, which he would embody with the least possible delay in a report to the Corporation and which rendered it advisable to forego the intention expressed in his former letter, or at all events to hold it in abeyance for the present.

The sanction was given by the Committee.

BAD ROADS, BAD LIGHTING, AND BAD REPAIRS.

A petition addressed to the Corporation by the ratepayers and residents of Upper Mahim was read complaining of the bad condition of the roads thereat and the unsatisfactory manner in which the gas and kerosine lamps of the streets were lighted, also a petition addressed to the Corporation inviting attention to the unsatisfactory way in which Kandawady Lane was being prepared. The petitions were handed over to the Commissioner for favour of report.

HEAVY FLOODS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY BREACHED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Telegraphic intimation has been received that the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been breached near Khalilpur, forty-two miles south of Delhi, by a heavy flood in the Sabi river since the morning of 12th July. Through traffic has consequently been stopped, but arrangements are being made to transhipmails and passengers at the break.—Yours, &c.,

F. W. ROBERTS, Secretary.

B. B. & C. I Offices, July 12.

INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following is the copy of a resolution passed at Tuesday's meeting of the above Association and telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In the face of the Government of India's recent enactment closing the Mints against the free coinage of silver and establishing a gold standard with the rupee at a minimum token value of one shilling four pence, the committee of this Branch of the Indian Currency Association are deeply perplexed and disappointed at the announcement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, on Friday last, that he was unable to promise that Council Bills would not be allotted under sixteen-pence. They consider that this announcement so inconsistent with what has been done is greatly to be deplored, the more so, as the Government of India in relation to its Council drawings are in an exceptionally strong position enabling Government with ease to hold out successfully for a minimum of at least one shilling four pence. The Committee assure the Government of India that the sales of Council Bills since the passing of the enactment on 26th June, at rates under one shilling four-pence have not only created universal astonishment but have given rise throughout this Presidency to a feeling of great commercial unrest and of serious misgiving as to the future. They believe too, that if the present policy of the Secretary of State were further to be pursued, the most mischievous, if not altogether fatal, consequences to the whole currency scheme embodied in the enactment, are to be apprehended. They consequently submit to the Government of India the propriety of pressing upon the Secretary of State the necessity of an immediate adoption of a bolder policy, and of a declaration that no councils for the future will be sold under sixteen-pence. The committee respectfully suggest the transmission of the resolution to the Secretary of State by telegram.

It was early in January that the Anatolia College at Marsovan, in Asia Minor, was charged by the Governor of the town, a Turkish ex-brigand, with the issue of seditious placards, and at the end of the month Professor Thoumaian and M. Kayayan were arrested. On Februry 2nd a Moslem mob set fire to an unfinished building on the premises of the American missionaries. In connection with the disturbances hundreds of Armenians were thrown into prison. Mr. Newberry, secretary to the American Legation, went in March to investigate matters on the spot. On the approach of Mr. Newberry to Marsovan the teachers and other Christian prisoners were called up from sleep one night, when snow lay on the ground, handcuffed, and hurried off to the Prison of Chorum, where they remained in chains until recently removed to Angora for trial. Pastor Hoffmann, of Switzerland, who went to Constantinople, and then to Angora, to plead for his brother-in-law, Professor Thoumaian, was assured by the Vali that the Professor would be released on May 22nd.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the same Special Jury.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Khalilulakhan Azum Jung and Jilanikhan Itaad Jung, members of a wealthy family, living at Hyderabad, were charged with dishonestly retaining in the early part of 1891 in Bombay certain stolen property, knowing, or having reason to believe, it to be stolen, and also with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the property, consisting of ornaments and jewellery, of the value of about Rs. 2,00,000. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the first and second accused, respectively.

Chundalal Khoosalchund, a jeweller, deposed to his having purchased two of the ornaments from the accused in Bombay for Rs. 8,309. The first accused told him that he ought not to have taken the ornaments to Hyderabad for sale. The same accused also said that the ornament, called "bajuband" should be broken into pieces before it was sold. Witness identified several ornaments, which the accused showed him for the purpose of being sold, at the time he purchased the two ornaments from them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson, the witness said the ornaments shown to him by the accused at Hyderabad were different ornaments. He did not suspect that there was anything wrong with the accused at Hyderabad, and the transaction in Bombay was also of an open character.

Mr. Cobb, Acting Superintendent of the Bombay Police, deposed to his receiving a box, containing jewels from the Khotwal in Hyderabad in May last, and bringing the same to Bombay.

In cross-examination, the witness said he was at Hyderabad three times when the commission was going on. He was also present at the Police Court when the case was tried. He did not know if Goolam Dastgiri took an active part in the case. The man Goolam Dustgiri did not tell him to bring about a settlement with the accused. He never received a telegram from Mr. Brewin to come down to Bombay as Askharikhan could not identify the ornaments.

Sivasundardas Nimatsing, a broker, spoke to his being introduced to the accused by Chundalal, and to his having seen a few ornaments similar to those produced in court in the possession of the accused. He also deposed to his taking the accused in company of other brokers to one Dharamchand to whom the pearls attached to the *bhutas* were sold for Rs. 5,500. The accused sold other pearls, of the value of Rs. 4,000, to the same man, and another quantity of the value of Rs. 3,000 to one Shakerchand.

In cross-examination the witness said that such ornaments as those were worn by the Nawabs of Hyderabad. It was impossible to say that the ornaments were the identical ones. The ornaments shown to him by the accused were similar to those produced in court.

Bhugwandas Kaluram, a dealer in ornaments, clothes, &c., at Hyderabad, deposed to his having sold to Nazum Jung certain ornaments, for which receipts were passed. He also sold certain other ornaments to the Begum, the wife of Nazum Jung, for Rs. 7,750, in December, 1889. Witness identified the jewels which he sold to the Begum, and for which he had passed a receipt. He saw the ornaments sold to the Begum and Nazum Jung in the possession of the accused in Bombay about two years ago. He said to the accused

ted. The learned counsel had in his hands the opinion of the Hyderabad Government, a resolution passed in May, 1891, and it contained certain observations on the report and finding of the Moglai Commission.

Mr. Macpherson objected to the opinion of the Hyderabad Government being introduced into the proceedings at this late stage after the prosecution had closed.

Mr. Scott said the opinion had been put in, and he was entitled to refer to it now.

His Lordship: Yes, you are entitled to refer to it. It will be taken as an opinion in the same way as the opinion of the Moglai Commission. You wish to put it in to show what the Hyderabad Government have done in the matter. They are matters of opinion.

Mr. Macpherson asked the court to take a note of his objection, and to reserve a point upon it.

His Lordship: It is a resolution to show what the Hyderabad Government have done in the matter, and as such it is admissible.

Mr. Scott, continuing his remarks, read the resolution in question. It set out, said the learned counsel, the alleged circumstances of the theft and referred to the duty imposed upon the Government of finally disposing of the report of the commission. The Government differed from the opinion of the commission and from their finding, and directed the case to be re-opened. The learned counsel urged that this opinion of the Government was perfectly reliable and was entitled to great weight. These circumstances, said the learned counsel, left no doubt that the accused were cognizant of the theft, and being so cognizant they are liable to be charged as they had been. The learned counsel urged that the evidence of Fyanies and Enayitoola materially strengthened the case for the prosecution. After citing from and commenting upon the evidence at considerable length, the learned counsel contended that the prosecution had established their case. With regard to portions of the property, the first accused said the ornaments were his, while the second accused claimed them as his as having come to him from some relation or another. It would naturally occur to the jury that the stories of both the accused could not be true, and that they must have come into possession of the jewels in a manner of which they knew nothing. The accused must have acquired the jewels in the way the prosecution charged them; and the learned counsel trusted that the jury would find the two accused guilty of the charges preferred against them.

Mr. Macpherson rose to address the jury on behalf of the defence, but owing to the lateness of the hour, his address was postponed until 11 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL CASE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER *vs.* HAJI HASSUM HAJI CHOTANI.

THE following is the finding of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the above case:—The facts proved in this case are that on the 12th of January, 1893, the Municipal Commissioner gave notice to the accused, who is the manager of certain properties belonging to a musjid, requiring him, under Section 248 of the Municipal Act within one month from that date to provide a privy of two seats for the use of the occupiers of the premises at No. 149 to 163, Fydhoni Road, Bombay. That notice was not complied with, Mr. Brown on behalf of the accused, contending that the Municipal Commissioner was not authorised under that section in requiring this property to be provided with a privy as it was not occupied. Mr. Brown contending that the occupiers only attending on the property during the day should not make them occupiers within the meaning of the section, and that it was necessary to come within the meaning of the section that the occupiers should reside or live upon the property. The property consists of an open shed on posts with a piece of open ground behind, in all 90 feet long and about 44 feet deep, bounded on the north by Fydhoni Road, on the east by Dontad Street, and on the west and south by gullies. The property is divided into nine divisions or compartments which are let out to and occupied by certain persons who store in their respective compartments timber or bamboos for sale. The occupiers and their servants attend at the place from about 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, leaving the place during the morning for an hour or so to take their meals. There is no privy or urinal on the property. The question I have to determine is whether the property comes within the meaning of the words any premises in Section 248 of the Municipal Act. It appears to me after considering the judgment of Sargent, C. J., and Bayley, J., in the Court of Small Causes Municipal Appeal No. 41 of 1891, in which Frederick Yorke Smith and others were appellants and the Municipal Commissioner of this city was respondent, that they decided the meaning of the word premises in considering that word in clause 2 of Section 248, when they said: "Now it is important to observe that Clauses 1 and 2, Section 248, are clearly intended to be read together, and so read they show that if the Municipal Commissioner does not excuse the owner or owners of such premises as are contemplated by Clause 2. Clause 1 casts on him the duty without giving him any discretion in the matter requiring the said owner or owners to construct a separate privy, water closet, or urinal on his or their premises, &c.," and that the words "any premises used in that section refers to buildings and lands in this city and the word 'premises' construed according to its ordinary acceptation must mean a building or a piece of land or pieces of land constituting in the aggregate a distinct property." Looking at the position of this property surrounded as it is by roads and gullies, it is a distinct property, and will, therefore, come within the meaning of the words "any premises." It is proved, too, that it is occupied. It appears to me it may be as necessary to provide privies, &c., on a property, which is only occupied during the day equally as on a property upon which the occupants live and reside. That being so, I have no power to interfere with the duty of the Commissioner under that section. The accused was bound to have complied with the notice, but has neglected to do so. I must convict him and fine him Rs. 20.

THE AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS IN BOMBAY.

LAST night Mr. Walter Harland's Australian Circus, pioneered by Mr. Bert. Willison, opened on the Maidan, opposite the New Municipal Offices, and a large audience assembled to witness the first performance. Undoubtedly no brighter or more entertaining circus show has ever visited Bombay. There were a large number of artistes on the programme, both European and Japanese, and the genuine talent they displayed made the performance a real treat from start to finish. The equestrian portion of the programme was undertaken by Mdlle. Frederica, Mr. Harry Dixon, and Mr. F. Martyn, and they all displayed the daring dash and courage, which is so attractive in the ring. Perhaps the most novel part of the performance was the exhibition of the Japanese troupe. They revived all the clever and marvelous balancing feats, which the original troupe that visited England were so famous for, and their wonderful skill gained them the heartiest recognition. A more detailed notice will be given. It is sufficient for the present to say that the entertainment last night was a big success, and delighted the large audience that witnessed it.

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A TELEGRAM, dated Tiddim, 8th July, says:—This morning, at 11 a.m., a hospital kahar was found lying dead within half a mile of Tiddim. The man went to Kennedy Peak with a dandy, sent for the use of Lieutenant Guthrie-Smith, proceeding sick to Myingyan, and was returning by to-day's convey, when on approaching the station he lagged behind, apparently to collect firewood, in the act of doing which he was set upon unexpectedly by Chins and murdered. The grass party of the Mounted Infantry, 1st Burma Regiment, discovered the dead body lying by the roadside, and reported the matter to the military authorities, whereupon Captain Presgrave, commanding in the Northern Chin Hills, Lieutenant Trydell, Station Staff Officer, Surgeon-Captain Benny, and the Hospital Assistant proceeded immediately to the scene of the murder with a dandy, and brought in the body, which showed nineteen cuts inflicted on different parts. The nature of the wounds indicated the instrument used to have been two-edged and very sharp, probably a Chin dagger.

Telegraphic communication was last week interrupted by the Chins cutting the wire at Kennedy Peak and making away with the insulators between No. 3 and No. 4 stockade. This was probably committed by Pimpi men. The tribe have not as yet submitted, and the rains prevent their villages being visited at present.

AT Kladno, the centre of the great Bohemian miners' strike, there has been, a Vienna Correspondent says an extraordinary suicide. A Tyrolese jager, of the 22nd Battalion, named Blumesch, told his comrades that if the conflict with the striking miners became serious and the order "Fire!" was given to the troops, he for one, should not obey. Nothing would make him direct his rifle against honest working men. He would fire into the air. The remark was reported to his officers, who explained to him what a serious offence he had committed. Shortly afterwards Blumesch blew his brains out.

JEHANGIR HORMUSJI MODY HOSPITAL AT BUDNEIRA.

ON Saturday last, the town of Budneira presented a gay appearance on account of an interesting ceremony that was performed there by Colonel Mackenzie, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Berars, in the Assigned Districts, in connection with the opening of a hospital, built by the munificence of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, a wealthy merchant of Bombay, and an up-country mill-owner, at the cost of upwards of Rs. 15,000. The want of such a charitable institution having been brought to Mr. Jehangir's notice, he at once set about the work in right earnest, and having obtained the necessary sanction of Government to maintain the hospital, he built it with a further promise to add an in-patient ward to the institution at his own cost. On the day of the opening ceremony a procession was formed by the donor's mill-hands from the railway station to the hospital, with the Band of the local Volunteers playing. At the invitation of the worthy donor, a large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen assembled at the new institution, which was gaily decorated with banners and flowers and evergreens, and the proceedings were opened by Mr. Jehangir addressing the meeting as follows:—

Colonel Mackenzie, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is with extreme pleasure and satisfaction that I have the honour to lay before you a brief account of the origin of Jehangir Hormusjee Mody Hospital, the inauguration ceremony of which we have all gathered here to witness this morning. As agent to the Budneira Mill I had occasions to come here now and again for the inspection of the mill. In the course of one of my visits it was represented to me by the manager of the mill, Mr. Hormusjee, that the people of Budneira, particularly the poor population, endured great hardships, and suffered much discomfort on account of the want of a medical institution, and that if a hospital were established in this place at a moderate cost, it would prove a great boon not only to the local residents, but also to the people living in the neighbouring villages, and would also be a source of comfort and convenience to the employés of the mills. In an interview I had, about that time, with Mr. Gunput Rao Khaperde, the then Extra Assistant Commissioner at Budneira, it was suggested to me that if I could induce the directors of the mill to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the construction of a building for a dispensary, an equal amount might be raised by public subscription from the local sowcars and other sympathizers of the movement. I took up the suggestion and expressed my willingness to Mr. Khaperde to pay the sum of Rs. 1,500 out of my own pocket instead of drawing it from the mill's coffer, provided this sum could be supplemented by an equal amount raised by public subscriptions. Mr. Khaperde was much pleased with the offer I had made, and he told me that he would at an early date communicate to me how far he had succeeded in collecting the subscriptions. Unfortunately, all his efforts to raise funds by public subscription proved ineffectual. When I learnt this, I, anxious not to allow this good project to fall through owing to a want of funds, wrote a letter to Mr. Khaperde officially, dated the 6th April, 1889, expressing my desire to place Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of Government for the purpose of erecting a building for a dispensary, provided Government undertook to defray all the expenses of keeping up a medical establishment and of providing medicine to the dispensary. This letter of mine was forwarded by Mr. Khaperde to the proper authority, and in a short time I had the satisfaction to learn that my offer was accepted by Government. Afterwards, according to usual practice, I was asked by Mr. Elliot, the then Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti District, to submit a design of the building I proposed to construct for the dispensary for the approval of the Inspector-General of Dispensaries. This I did in due course, and both the Inspector-General of Dispensaries and the Sanitary Commissioner proposed certain modifications in the design I had submitted, and the enlargement of the building I proposed to erect, which would entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,000. Thus on an estimate of the building being prepared it was found that Rs. 3,000 was too small a sum, and that Rs. 6,865 were required for the construction of a dispensary building such as may be sufficient to satisfy local wants. Under the circumstances it was thought desirable by Government to raise this additional sum of Rs. 3,865 by public subscription. Knowing, as I did, that an attempt made some time ago to raise subscriptions for the same purpose had proved futile and being anxious not to allow this charitable work to hang fire for an indefinite length of time, but to see it completed as soon as possible, I thought proper to increase my first offer of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 6,865, and accordingly communicated to Government my intention of paying Rs. 6,865 towards the construction of the building. This fresh offer of mine was accepted by Government, and the plan of the proposed main building and out-houses was sent to the local Public Works Department for fresh estimate, when it was found by the Department that the sum of Rs. 6,865 was too inadequate for the erection of the proposed building, and that Rs. 8,171 would be the actual cost of its construction. When I was informed of this, I thought it better to make my own arrangements for the construction of the dispensary building according to the approved plan, and so wrote to the Deputy Commissioner informing him of my intention. I found that although the estimate had been increased to upwards of Rs. 8,000 yet the whole of the buildings, including the medical officers' quarters, was to be done with common earth and wood, the sizes of doors and windows being also inadequately small. Thinking this to be a charitable institution, I made up my mind to build the same on a permanent and firm base, so that it may last for a long time and require very little repairs. So, Sir, you will see that the building has been constructed with substantial masonry and teakwood, which had to be brought from Nagpore and Bombay, and also were the work-people sent from the latter city. If you, Sir, think that this building which I am going to present to the public to-day is one worthy of the object for which it is built, I shall consider my money well spent. Colonel E. J. Gunthorpe, the then Deputy Commissioner, was good enough to accede to my proposal, and suggested that the building when completed might be handed over to him to be used for the purpose for which it was designed. I accordingly made arrangements for the construction of the dispensary building, the opening ceremony of which is to be performed to-day. Ladies and gentlemen, I take a natural pride in the fact that many charitable institutions now existing in Berar owe their origin to the Vicajees of old, in whose footsteps I have endeavoured to follow according to my humble means; and as I have been taught from my infancy, I have tried to have no distinction of caste or creed. The whole world resounds with the charitable deeds of the Sir Jamsetjees, the Dady Setts, the Wadias, the Readymoneys, the Petits, &c., all Parsees, to which community I have the honour and the proud privilege to belong. I feel that I have done my duty and nothing more. I must here acknowledge my obligations to Colonel Bullock and Dr. Little, who first encouraged me to move in this matter, and to Mr. Khaperde for his assistance. I beg also to tender my sincere thanks to Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, the late Resident, for his kindness in agreeing to provide for the present maintenance of the dispensary. Thanks are also due to Mr. Hormusjee Vaxifdar, mill manager, and to Mr. Jamsetjee J. Engineer, for their labour in zealously looking after the construction of the building. I should not omit to mention here that my best thanks are due to Dr. Little, the Sanitary Commissioner, and other officials of the province, who have assisted me in carrying out this work with their advice. In response to my invitation, Mrs. Bullock, the partner in life of our much-esteemed Deputy Commissioner, was gracious enough to come down here to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this charitable institution on the 15th April, 1889. The work of the building was commenced in the month of June, 1892, and it was completed in the month of March, 1893, the total cost of the construction of it being upwards of Rs. 15,000. It now remains for me to thank the ladies who have graced this occasion by their presence, and the gentlemen who have come here so far to witness the opening ceremony. My most heartfelt thanks are due to you, Colonel Mackenzie, for having graciously condescended to come here to perform this interesting ceremony of declaring this charitable institution open to the public. I sincerely hope that this dispensary will long continue to be a source of relief and comfort to the suffering humanity and to the people who resort to it for cure, and will thus continue to fulfil in every way the object for which it has been erected. I now request our worthy Commissioner to proceed to perform the interesting function of declaring this Jehangir Hormusjee Mody Hospital to be open. (Cheers.)

Colonel Mackenzie, on rising to reply, was received with cheers. He said: Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I need scarcely say that it gives me great pleasure to come here to-day to put the finishing touch to Mr. Mody's liberality and to assist in completing a work commenced, as the address tell us, in April, 1889, by Mrs. Robert Bullock, who laid the foundation-stone. I wish very much that Mrs. Bullock could have been here to-day to perform the ceremony I am honoured with. Do I know that to her and Colonel Bullock, who took the deepest interest in everything bearing on the welfare of the Amraoti District, it would give the greatest satisfaction to see completed in an substantial and effective a style a building which, as long as it lasts, will bring honour to Mr. Mody. I also join my regrets to Mr. Mody's that Dr. Little, who took an interest in the start of matters, is not present. Should these absent friends of ours hear of to-day's proceedings they will, I am sure, be gratified that Mr. Mody has not forgotten them. To Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee himself it must be a matter of the sincerest satisfaction to give his name to an institution designed to alleviate sickness and pain. Money is never better spent than when laid out wisely and sympathetically to smooth the lives of the poor, and, as you all are aware, a dispensary of this kind is primarily intended to help and benefit those who are unable from one cause or another to adequately help themselves. In future years, as they roll by, long after Mr. Mody is gathered to his fathers, the many who will find relief here will certainly have cause gratefully to recall and bless his name. By his gift of this building, which has cost him Rs. 15,000 and over, Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee shows that he is a worthy member of that distinguished race, among whose many virtues the virtue of charity is pre-eminent, and in his degree he takes rank with those princely gentlemen, the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoys, the Readymoneys, the Wadias, the Jehangir Cowasjees, the Camas, the Petits, the Dady Setts, and others, whose acts have shed lustre upon and brought honour to the Parsee name. The Resident at Hyderabad, our official chief, was of course made cognizant of Mr. Mody's good intentions, but he will be greatly gratified when I inform him, as it will be my duty to do, that they have finally been carried into effect. As the officer under the Resident, locally responsible for the administration, I hope that Mr. Mody's excellent example may be extensively followed. There is much that no Government, however beneficent, can do, but which private charity, well-directed, can, and if any gentleman has a difficulty in selecting a worthy object, I can direct his attention to the female hospital in course of erection at Amraoti, for which a little more money is required to set it safely agoing. Nothing ought to appeal more strongly to the native gentlemen and the men of Berar than the help required by the ladies and children of Berar, and sooner or later I hope to see this help given. I may here mention that Mr. Hormusjee is already following his own excellent example, for he authorizes me to say he means to add to the building he has given us an in-patient ward for six patients, which he intends to call the Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla Ward after a friend. Now, ladies and gentlemen, in response to Mr. Mody's request, I declare this building open. Long may it flourish and do good and keep green the memory of the generous donor. (Loud and continued cheers.)

The party then proceeded to partake of light refreshments, which were amply provided by Mr. Jehangir, after which bouquets and garlands of flowers freely distributed, and the proceedings terminated.

GOVERNMENT AND COUNCIL BILLS.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on July 8, says: It is impossible to exaggerate the feeling of despondency that has taken possession of people in every department of commerce at the complete failure, so far, of the legislation that was intended to give stability to exchange. The letter to Government, from Mr. Mackay as President of the Indian Currency Association, is accepted here as giving a correct resume of the position and of public feeling on the subject and leaves little to be said.

A large majority of business men are in entire sympathy with the Act of 26th June and eager to see it properly administered, but fail to comprehend the action of the India Office who, in handling the bills as they have been doing, are simply making the Act of no effect. To say that public feeling here runs strong on the subject is to put it very mildly, for it is more a stage of indignation to which Calcutta has been worked during the past few days. Every branch of commerce and trade is more or less at a standstill while a series of feeble experiments at the other end are being indulged in. What men here demand is that the price of the bills be fixed at 1-4 in the meanwhile, and from that standpoint for the Government to watch the effect. To talk of 1-3 7-8 is neither one thing nor the other, for it carries with it the meaning that there is a half-heartedness in the measure, and that eventually the bills will be sold for just whatever they will fetch.

The assertion that have arisen are even aggravated this afternoon by the public telegram saying that Mr. Russell, replying last night in the House to a question said that Lord Kimberley was unable to promise at present that no Council bills would be allotted under 1-4. This may be interpreted to mean that although such an assurance cannot be given "at present," it may be given very soon, for it is impossible for the Government to ignore any longer the prominently stated opinions of business men all over India.

It is striking, in this centre at any rate, to see how largely men in every walk in life have of late acquired a certain knowledge in currency. The remark applies equally to Europeans and natives. It is a rare thing to meet a man who turns away from the exchange question on the plea that he understands nothing about it. Consequently it is impossible to disguise the fact that it is the object of the home authorities to keep exchange well under the gold point, that is 1-4 5-32, and this explains the reason for a good part of the irritability expressed on all sides, and means that both public and private interests here are being sacrificed to the goldbugs in England. If the question is to be properly solved, the risk must be run even to the extent of England being denuded of some of her gold. Money is cheap enough in London now, and they can well stand a higher bank rate than 2½ and an open market rate of 1½.

It is worth looking into the position at the moment in regard to the amount of Councils drawn up to date. In the thirteen weeks since 1st April the sum drawn has been at the rate of £448,000 per week. This leaves 39 weeks with an average of only £328,000 per week, to complete the total drawings budgetted for. Further the 13 weeks that are done with covered a period when the absorbing power in this country was confined to little beyond the requirements of cotton in Bombay. During the 39 weeks to follow there will be jute, tea, and indigo to be financed, with an average of only £328,000 of Councils per week. This makes it all the more difficult to understand why the India Office should be afraid to price their bills at 1-4, and then adhere to that limit or even raise it. It must also be remembered that the average silver shipments per week in the 13 weeks comes to £154000, thus making the total of Councils and silver £602,000 per week. With silver no longer a medium of remittance, the case for the Secretary of State is made all the stronger.

On looking around it is again seen what a very strong hand the Government hold at present in regard to the new loan provided for in the Budget. This loan should certainly issue, and the improved exchange should not be allowed to stand in the way of bringing it out. That it will materially assist towards a higher and a stable exchange is so patent as to need no explanation. Further the market is ready for it, whether in the form of a 4 or a 3½ per cent loan, and money is and will continue cheap for a time yet, so that nothing stands in the way of its being issued as early as possible.

Among absurd, if not impossible, projects that have been talked of during the week, is that of not allowing the return to this country of Government paper once enfaced for London, the idea being that it would close up the only alternative channel of remittance that the exchange banks now have, and so force remitters to confine themselves to Councils. This would be suicidal in so far as it would unpopularise the Government Stocks for the time being, to say nothing of being objectionable in other ways, nor would it attain the object in view, for it is pretty certain that it would gradually become the practice to deal in unenfaced paper on the London Stock Exchange, and perhaps lead to two quotations there, one for enfaced and the other for unenfaced rupee paper. There are on the London Stock Exchange certain uncouponed foreign stock that are not enfaced, but it is not a bar to their being dealt in there.

It is still possible to meet here those who continue to be staunch opponents of Currency reform, and who still long for open mints and a steadily falling exchange. These, it need hardly be said, are more or less exultant at the partial failure of the new legislation, and are pessimist to a degree on the subject, maintaining that all the factors are at work that existed before, except that the mints are closed to free coinage. They mostly maintain that it is quite possible for exchange to go sliding down as it used to, and that it may even go lower than it did before, but it is difficult to follow the lines of argument used, nor does there seem to be any necessity for here entering on the reasons assigned.

A "SOMEWHAT remarkable collection" is the description which "The Law Times" applies to the gathering of young barristers to whom Mr. Justice Wills, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, addressed the other day some advice on the subject of mastering principles rather than "filling their minds with cases." There were, it has discovered, representatives from all parts of the world, and the Middle Temple seems to be almost unique in this respect, besides International Law scholar, from Singapore, there was a B.A. from the Cape of Good Hope University, who is also a Doctor Juris of Amsterdam University; one from New Zealand University; another from St. George's College, Mussoorie, India; and an LL.B. from the Imperial University, Tokio, Japan.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

SAYS the *Rast Goftar*: The congratulatory address on the Royal Wedding from the Bombay Corporation will be a day after the fair, as it went only by the last mail. Its despatch might easily have been so timed as to have reached the couple about the day of the marriage. But it does not, after all, matter so very much when it is sent, so long as it is forwarded within a decent interval from the date of the wedding. The future King and Queen of England will be simply deluged with congratulations from all parts of the Empire in token of loyalty and love, and the task of looking over the addresses and writing suitable replies will devolve upon a secretary. They cannot be expected to disturb their honeymoon with the gratifying, but interminable, monotony of reading up all the documents breathing a fervent spirit of loyalty that will reach them. Amidst the hearty and unanimous chorus of congratulations, we do not think the Royal Family will miss very much the churlish omission of the Dublin Corporation to vote an address. The Bombay address is "short and sweet," as all such documents ought to be.

EFFECTS OF THE CURRENCY SCHEME.

The *Rast Goftar* writes: The most noteworthy result, up to now, of the currency scheme is its injurious effect on India's trade with China. Immediately the scheme came into operation the rate of the dollar fell about 15 per cent. The original rate was Rs. 220 to Rs. 225 per 100 dollars, which fell to Rs. 186 per 100 dollars. As countries having the silver standard, India and China were on the same level before the fateful action was taken by the Government of India. Now the artificial appreciation of silver in India has seriously disturbed the basis of exchange and dislocated the commerce between the two countries. There are about a lakh of bales of yarn in stock in China, and the result has been an abrupt fall of 22 lakhs in their aggregate value. The mills were passing through times which, for many of them, were bad enough already, and it is not unlikely that some of those which are not finincially prosperous may not survive the misfortune which has overtaken them. It is believed that after a few months there will be a readjustment and things will right themselves of their own accord. We can only hope so. Meanwhile, the millowners have been sadly thinking of the ways and means to tide over the difficulty. They have already been working short-time to clear off the surplus stock and it is in contemplation to reduce the hours of work still further. We earnestly trust that no permanent injury will be done, in consequence of the recent legislation, to the China trade. The shutting up of our mills would be disastrous to the prosperity of the city and ruinous to the thousands of poor people who are employed in them.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses: It is superfluous to observe that almost the whole of the leading native press in the country has condemned in terms the most unequivocal the rash and unwise piece of legislation on currency which the improvised Council of the hour enacted two weeks ago. Apart from the indecent haste with which the measure, so far-reaching in its effects for mischief, was rushed through by that body, in thirty minutes, with not even the semblance of a debate, let alone criticism, the remedies adopted can hardly be said to be at all beneficial to the interests of the people at large, however advantageous they may be to the interested official classes and their brethren of unofficial Anglo-Indiandom, that unbenefiged bureaucracy, notably the merchants, who share the selfish views propounded by the Indian Currency Association. The ryots have yet scarcely realised the momentous change. They will hardly begin to feel it till the time for paying the next State dues approaches as well as that of realising the money value of their produce. Then will be perceived how under the pretence of reforming the currency their rulers have imposed on them a species of indirect taxation of a twofold character. Then alone will the ryots see how on the one hand, owing to the fall in the gold prices of their produce, they will realise less for their agricultural products, while on the other they are called upon to pay their taxes to the State in an artificially agumented Rupee. Under the pretext that taxation is avoided, the authorities have in reality enhanced taxation on those who are really the backbone of the country, which as sure as fate will prove most disastrous in the end.

The *Gujerati* states: One of the immediate effects of the closure of mints to the free coinage of silver is the dislocation of trade between China and this country. The mill industry has at least for the time being been so profoundly affected that, unless mill owners decide upon some common plan of action to relieve themselves from their embarrassments, the sudden change in the currency system of India that Government have carried out might inflict a serious blow upon the future of mills in Bombay. There is at present a feeling of utter uncertainty and dismay and whatever the ultimate effect of the momentous step taken by Government in tampering with the currency of a vast country like India, its immediate consequences have proved disastrous to many interests. The committee of the millowners Association has recommended the continuance of the present short time movement for three months more after the expiration, at the end of this month, of the present short time period. This means starvation wages to the mill-hands. Closing the mills altogether would bring formidable competitors from Japan in the field and cast adrift mill-operatives in this rainy season. This would be a most unsatisfactory method of dealing with the present alarming situation. At a time when the prospects of shareholders seem to be so gloomy, the present system of remunerating commission agents on the total output may well be revised and adjusted to the prevailing state of the mill-industry in Bombay. The out-turn system is utterly vicious in principle and quite indefensible.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE HOME CHARGES.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses: All honour to Lord Northbrook for persevering with his resolution to have the Home Charges overhanled, if he can. The Government of India have suffered too long under the tyranny of the Treasury and the War Office, which have imposed some burdens upon India that are monstrously iniquitous. Lord Northbrook seems to feel the injustice keenly, far more keenly than most of our native politicians who are too much enamoured of parliamentary institutions to apply their minds to the removal of a very substantial grievance like this. They have at last been aroused by the example of his lordship, and at the public meeting which has been advertised to be held in Bombay, one of the subjects for deliberation will be the iniquities of the Home Charges. Even the calm and placid temperament of Lord Northbrook has been roused to warmth by the spectacle of this country being held down in this matter simply by superior force, and he made the significant remark in the House of Lords this week that the time had arrived for India to consider the question of exercising constitutional rights. In other words, to say to England, "We have paid you enormous sums from year to year for charges which have been most unjustly extorted from us. We have protested and we have remonstrated, but all our representations and remonstrances have gone unheeded like the passing wind. We have borne this burden too long until we could bear it no longer. You have might on your side and can force us down, if you choose. But we have right on our side, and will try, and struggle, and stand up for it. We stand on our constitutional rights and refuse to pay your unjust demand. You may exercise your unconstitutional power and squeeze it out of us, if you like." This will be something like playing Hampden on an extensive scale and with at least as much justice on our side as ever Hampden had on his own.

Says the *Gujerati*: Reuter's telegraphic information about Lord Northbrook's motion for the production of the letters of the government of India addressed to the Home Government in 1874 and 1876 is not sufficiently full. It appears, however, that his Lordship is determined to make it somewhat hot for the War Office and the Treasury which have for so many years obstinately refused to apportion fairly the military portion of the Home charges between England and India. The motion is obviously intended to strengthen Lord Kimberley's hands. Lord Northbrook held out a threat that in case the War Office and the Treasury still persisted in saddling India with iniquitous burdens, the Secretary of State would be justified in exercising his constitutional right to refuse to satisfy such obligations as in his opinion were unjustly laid upon the people of this country. We do not know why this course was not adopted long ago. The feeble attitude of the Indian government and the India Office has all along encouraged the War Office to squeeze as much as possible from poor India and we can well understand why it now sets at naught all the appeals of the Secretary of State for India for a settlement of the question. Lord Kimberley admitted that the charges paid by India towards some wars outside her frontiers were unfair. Egypt is held by the British for their own imperial purposes, and we do not see why that circumstance should affect India adversely in financial matters. His Lordship has promised to make the whole question of the military charges the subject of an extensive inquiry. Lord Roberts hoped that the matter would be thoroughly dealt with. Lord Northbrook has for some time past been hammering away at this grievance of the Indian people in a resolute manner and perhaps some good may ultimately come out of the discussion in the House of Lords.

The *Gujerat-Mitra* says: Lord Northbrook is quite indefatigable in his exertions for obtaining financial justice to the Indian Empire over whose destinies he had the honour to preside with conspicuous success in the early seventies. The absorbing question of the Home Charges on which he expatiated in May last with considerable ability from his twenty years' experience of personal association with the investigation committee, he revived with equal warmth while moving the other day for the production of the Indian Government letters of 1874-76. He asked Lord Kimberley to make an effort to remedy the injustice from which India is suffering, "otherwise" he added, "the time had arrived for India to consider the question of exercising constitutional rights." "No supplies until grievances are redressed" has been a maxim in English politics since the days when the despotic Stuarts took it into their heads to demand money without any corresponding advantage to the people. But India of course does not wish to go to that extreme. Lord Northbrook in his present conflict accentuates mainly on financial justice. Lord Kimberley pledges Government to an extensive enquiry on the subject. Let us see what the promised enquiry comes to.

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

(Concluded from Tuesday's "Bombay Gazett.")

OBSTRUCTION STILL TRIUMPHANT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 21.

The proceedings in Committee on the Home Rule Bill opened this afternoon in promising fashion by the Chairman ruling out the first dozen amendments which stood on the paper. Mr. P. Smith had reserved for him opportunity to move an amendment to Clause 4, providing that the Irish Legislature shall not establish any censorship of the Press, or interfere with public meetings held for legal purposes. The Solicitor-General rising to reply, some members in the Irish camp opposite indicated their conviction that such appearance of debate was unnecessary by calling for the division. Mr. Arthur Balfour was not concerned to defend the Solicitor-General from the impatient interruptions of his friends, but supported the amendment, which, as Mr. Morley, who followed, said had no substance, and was not intended to have any.

Mr. Sexton improved on this bluntly true remark by declaring that an obviously dilatory amendment had been supported by the Leader of the Opposition in a ridiculously irrelevant speech. It was not yet one o'clock, but already the House was crowded in a fashion quite unusual on Wednesday afternoons. Mr. Sexton's remark was greeted with groans and cheers, which had the effect of adding bitterness to the tone of his speech. The real question at issue, he said, was whether the majority sent to Parliament with a clear mandate from the constituencies should discharge their duty, or whether the so-called Constitutional Party should be allowed to inflict on the English constitution the most dangerous stab it had ever received, by degrading the House of Commons to a position of impotence and contempt, Mr. Arthur Balfour responded in the same tone, if not with equal effect Mr. Clancy moved the closure, but the Chairman did not put the question. Eventuelly Mr. Smith offered to withdraw his amendment. This was refused, and it was negatived.

Mr. David Plunket, in moving an amendment forbidding the Irish Legislature to touch the constitution, endowments, property, or privileges of Trinity College, Dublin, or of the Dublin University, delivered one of those eloquent addresses with which he too rarely favours the House. Trinity College, he said, was the college of of Swift, of Grattan, of Curran, of Tom Moore, and of Isaac Butt. It was his college, too, und he pressed its claims "in the clear light, and in the fresh air, on this free and famous Parliament, and here alone should its fate be sealed." This passage, listened to with close attention by a crowded House, was loudly cheered. "An eloquent and touching speech," Mr. Gladstone called it, though he was not able to avow himself convinced by the argument it advanced. After some conversation which fell far below the high level touched by these two right hon. gentlemen, the amendment was negatived by 284 votes against 242, a rise in the Ministerial majority loudly cheered. Mr. Rentoul moved an identical amendment with relation to Queen's College, Belfast. This carried the sitting up to twenty minutes to six, when the division showed that the amendment had been negatived by a majority of 41 in a House of 517 members.

THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

JUNE 22.

Questions to-day appropriated a period of time prodigiously out of proportion to their importance, an hour and a quarter being occupied in the process. When the long list on the paper was exhausted, Mr. Macartney presented himself from behind a colossal poster, the contents of which he read to the awakening House. It announced that Lord Houghton was expected to arrive at Sligo to-day, and the inhabitants were invited to give a hearty welcome to the Home Rule Lord Lieutenant, the friend and representative of Mr. Gladstone. This reading gave the Irish members an opportunity—certainly not designed by Mr. Macartney—of testifying to the popularity of Lord Houghton. Probably for the first time in the history of Parliament the name of the Lord-Lieutenant, accidentally cropping up, was enthusiastically cheered by the Irish members. When silence was restored, Mr. Macartney went on to ask whether the Chief Secretary was aware of this attempt to transform the representative of the Queen into a political personage. Mr. Morley was sure that Lord Houghton would sanction no proceedings incompatible with his high position.

Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he will to-morrow ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether there is any truth in the statement that certain documents have been stolen from the British Embassy. In reply to Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Sir Edward Grey gave particulars relating to the death sentences, on the Armenions at Angora. Mr. Newton's full report has not yet reached the Embassy, and, pending its receipt, Sir Edward deprecated public discussion on the subjebt. The sentences will in any case have to go before the Court of Appeal, where they will be subject to close examination and careful review. After this answer Sir Richard Temple said it would not be necessary for him to move the adjournment, though he might do so on a future occasion.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the financial proposals in connection with the Home Rule Bill will be circulated to-morrow. He briefly explained the new scheme, one of the principal provisions of which is that it shall endure for six years instead of fifteen, as proposed in the Bill now before the House, and that during that period there shall be no option vested in the Irish Parliament of making changes in the management or collection of taxes under the present system. Mr. John Redmond, amid cheers and laughter from the Opposition, gave notice that when that proposition is made he will oppose it as unjust and humiliating to Ireland. In conversation across the table, it was arranged that the Financial Clauses of the Bill shall not, as has been proposed, be postponed, but, as far as is conformable with the Rules of the House, shall in their new form be dealt with in order as they are reached. Mr. Williams, returned for Swansea in the place of Sir Hussey Vivian, took the oath and his seat, the significant circumstance that the "Unionists" had not ventured to contest Swansea being recognised by hearty cheering.

Shortly after five o'clock the House resumed Committee on the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Bartley had the first amendment on the paper, but with a rare flash of humour that greatly delighted the Committee he said that, "anxious as we all are to get on with the Clauses," he would not move his amendment, deferring his remarks till the question was raised on a subsequent motion. Lord Randolph Churchill, who yesterday announced that the Government majority had run down to a maximum of 32, was not present to hear the announcement of the figures on the first division taken this afternoon, which gave the Minister a majority of 48 in a House of 556 members. On a second division the majority was 46. Up to eleven o'clock the debate proceeded in monotonous fashion. The attendance whilst conversation was going on was small and divisions were less frequent than usual. It was a sign of the time that the closure was up to this hour only once invoked. It was Mr. Healy who proposed it for Mr. Chamberlain's discomfiture, the Chairman ignoring the motion. Ministers made concessions on minor points, which were accepted by the Opposition, with intimation that at future stages of the Bill they would ask for more.

On an amendment standing in the name of Lord Randolph Churchill, who was absent, the question of Freemasonry and the probable action of a Legislature allied with the Catholic Church came up. Mr. Gladstone, who was, as usual, in attendance, took occasion to remark that having been amply occupied in other directions he had never felt any vivid curiosity with respect to the secrets of Freemasonry, and was, therefore, strictly impartial in opposing the amendment. Mr. Balfour followed, and succeeded in ruffling the hitherto almost unbroken quietness of the sitting. With incomprehensible blundering on the part of so keen a listener, he declared that Mr. Gladstone had instituted a comparison between the Liberator Society and the Freemasons—a suggestion which, as the report shows, was absolutely without foundation—"an accusation." Mr. Gladstone said "evolved entirely from his own imagination." Mr. Balfour, having made a mistake, had the courtesy to make some advances towards withdrawal and apology. But the uproar which he was making was so incessant that it was with difficulty the final length of his sentences was followed. The passion thus unhappily introduced into the debate was felt through the remainder of the proceedings. When Mr. Balfour resumed his seat several members opposite rising to continue the conversation, Mr. Morley moved the closure, at which there was uproarious outburst led from the quarter above the

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Custom House authorities, we are glad to hear, have decided to allow the volumes on "The Greek Cups and Vases," together with the portfolios containing the coloured plates, to be distributed in England. Pressure was brought to bear upon these literary censors by the British Museum directors, one of whom truly stated that their action was monstrous. It is understand that only twenty copies in all had been ordered from the Royal Saxony Society of Science, and that the majority of them were intended for the museums. It is stated that Paul Hartwigs work will shortly be translated into English, to be published by subscription only.

Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo," which is about to enter a second edition, is a younger son of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He greatly distinguished himself in classics at Kings College, Cambridge, where he took a first class degree, and it is rumoured that he is in the running for a Fellowship. Mr. Benson has lately returned to London from Athens, where he has been on an exploring tour. He discovered in the neighbourhood several statues of antiquity and beauty, which he has presented to the Greek Government. The author, who by the way, is but twenty three, sketched the heroine in "Dodo" from a well known lady in society.

Major von Pfeil's book on "The Experiences of a Prussian Officer during the Russo-Turkish War" is just now having a large sale, although the statements of the author is everywhere being severely commented upon. Mr. Archibald Forbes has written an article against him for the "Nineteenth Century," and this, as well as the exposure of the volume which appeared in our own columns, will probably be translated into German, for abroad the work has had an enormous sale, five editions being issued in three month.

The action of France in Siam will be the subject of several articles in the July magazines. In the "Fortnightly" Sir Richard Temple writes on "The French in Siam"; in the "Contemporary" Mr. Henry Norman discusses "The Future of Siam"; and in the "National Review" there is an article by Mr. R. S. Gundory on "France, England, and Siam."

The July number of the "National Review" will contain a complete story of Mrs. Clifford, an article on Sir Richard Owen by the Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache, and an essay entitled 'The Reward of Labour and of Ability,' by Mr. Mallock.—'Macmillan's contents include a memoir of Gilbert White of Selborne, by Mr. W. Warde Fowler, another chapter from 'Some Unwritten Memoirs,' by Mrs. Ritchie, on Mrs. Kemble, and an article on the Fetish-Mountain in Krobo, by Mr. Hesketh J. Bell.—The 'Idler' will be chiefly noticeable for a poem on present-day litterateurs, by Mr. R. Buchanan, entitled 'The Dismal Throng'; the 'Idlers' Club discuss Tipping,—In 'Good Words' there is an article by Mrs. E. T. Cook on 'Mr. Ruskin's Titles'—Mr. Frederic Harrison dilates on 'The Evolution of our Race' in the "Fortnightly" Mr. Grant Allen gives his opinion of 'Beautiful London' and Mr. William Archer takes up his favourite topic of Dr. Ibsen.—In the "Contemporary' Dr. Dillon has something to say on the book of Job.

The council of the Surveyors' Institution have just purchased a copy of Nichols's "History of Leicestershire" for £200. The acquisition of this important work makes the topographical collection complete, so far as the great county histories are concerned. The collection is now one of the finest in London, and the council are to be congratulated for their enterprise in the matter.

The Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, of Dublin, the erudite Irish historian and hagiologist, whose great work on "The Lives of the Irish Saints" is gradually approaching completion, is at present engaged in a work entitled "An Irish-American History of the United States," in which he will show the extent of influence of the Irish settlers of America. His introductory chapter will deal with St. Brendan's pre-Columbian voyage to the Continent. Canon O'Hanlon is, of course, an authority on the life of St. Brendan. The work is now in the press, and will appear in the autumn. Its author is also seeing through the press a complete collection of his poems in one volume, which have already been published in two or three volumes.

Joseph Halfpenny's "Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of York," originally issued in 1795, will be re-issued shortly, edited with a biographical preface by Dr. James Raine, Chancellor of York and secretary of the Surtees Society. The book for many years has been out of print, but recently the whole of the plates were discovered carefully preserved in the stock of a dealer in antiques at York. Subsequent trials have proved them to be in a condition as perfect as when they were first issued under the personal supervision of Halfpenny. The capitals, figure groups, pinnacles, arches, mouldings, &c., all bear witness of faithful reproductive work, and form a history of the Gothic ornament of the Minster which it would be impossible to obtain at the present time, the fires of 1829 and 1840 having obliterated much of the best in the cathedral. The edition will be limited to 200 copies, numbered, price by subscription only three guineas. There are 105 copper-plate engravings, containing 175 different specimens of Gothic ornaments, drawn and etched, with typographical descriptions by Halfpenny.

"A Comprehensive Scheme for Street Improvements in London" is the title of a book in seven chapters by Mr. Arthur Cawston, to be published next week by Mr. Stanford. In an introduction the author-architect states:—The literature relating to London, extensive as it is, contains no work which aims at the solution of one problem of vast interest to Londoners. They are beginning to realise, partly by their more and more extensive travels, and partly through their American and foreign critics, that the gigantic growth of their capital, without the controlling guidance of a municipality, has resulted in not only the biggest, but in probably the most irregular, inconvenient, and unmethodical collection of houses in the world. A comprehensive plan for the transformation of Paris has been gradually developed since 1848; slums have disappeared from Berlin since 1870; eighty-eight acres in the centre of Glasgow have been remodelled; Birmingham has transformed ninety-three acres of squalid slums into magnificent streets, flanked by architectural buildings; Vienna having completed her stately outer ring is about to remodel her inner city; and the aim of the writer is to show, by example and illustration, in what way the means successfully employed for improving these cities can best be adapted to the needs of London.

"There is no denying thinks the "Star" the fact that Shelley does not hold the same place now that he held a century ago. . . Regarding him from a purely critical point of view, we cannot say that we think the decline in public favour which he has experienced of late years altogether unmerited. . .His opinions were peculiar, and not much in favour with the classes who are most ready with their money for the encouragement of literature and art. The "Standard" solemnly utters these absurd dicta. Shelley the reformer it cannot bear, and therefore Shelley the poet it must revile. Matthew Arnold is the only Victorian Critic who depreciates Shelley; for Shelley's art was too revolutionary to please his Greek severity of taste. All the best critics, however, give Shelley a higher place than he held a century ago. His fame grows while Byrons dwindles. The Standard applies a very sordid test when it sets against Shelley the stupidity or hostility of the moneybags. Are we to rate poets by their sales in the market-place? If so, John Milton would pale before Alfred Austin. In spite of our educational advance, the best poets must be content, like the singer of "Paradise Lost," if they "fit audience find though few."

We Englishmen writes the "St. James Gazette" are always inclined to depreciate ourselves, though we are credited abroad with no mean opinion of our own merits. At the dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, however, the Bishop of Ripon expressed his surprise, considering the marvellous number of newspapers, that their average quality is so high. He was speaking of English newspapers. Now we have no wish to disparage the cleverness of French journals, the solidity and earnestness of some German ones, or even the 'liveness of most American ones, when we say that for enterprise in collecting news and for honesty in commenting upon it, the press of England is not only second to that of no other, but far and away superior to the rest. The only serious rival—because in the main it follows our lines—is to be found in the better-class Australian papers. As for the 'new journalism' it has been found out, and, even financially, it is not a success.

Miss Jane Barlow has written a new story, "The Mockers of the Shallow Water," which will be published shortly by Messrs. Ward and Lock.—Messrs. Remington are preparing for early issue a translation by Miss R. Venning of the "Recollections of Maxime du Camp."—A new edition of Mr. George Kennan's "Tent Life in Siberia" is about to be published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces for early publication a work by John Garnier, "Sin and Redemption," dealing with the subject from the philosophical and critical points of view.—Messrs. Methuen will issue Mr. J. D. Hosken's "Verses by the Way" in the course of this month. Mr. Gladstone is taking an interest in the publication.—Messrs. Longmans are preparing a new work on astronomy by Sir Robert Ball.—Messrs. Walter Scott will publish "The Humour of Holland, illustrated by Dudley Hardy, early in July, also the new volume of the Contemporary Science Series, entitled "Industries of Animals," a translation of Zola's "Dr. Pascal," by Mr. E. A. Vizetelly, will be issued early by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—Mr. Sheldon L. Whitcomb, Professor of Literature at Columbia College, is preparing a chronology of American literature.—A Life of Edwin Booth, by his friend, William Winter, will be published shortly, containing portraits and illustrations.

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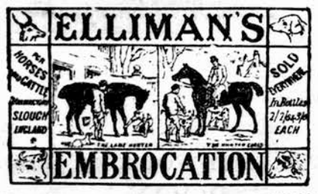

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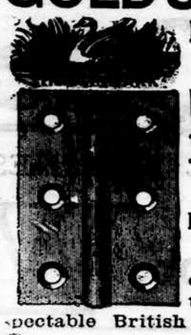

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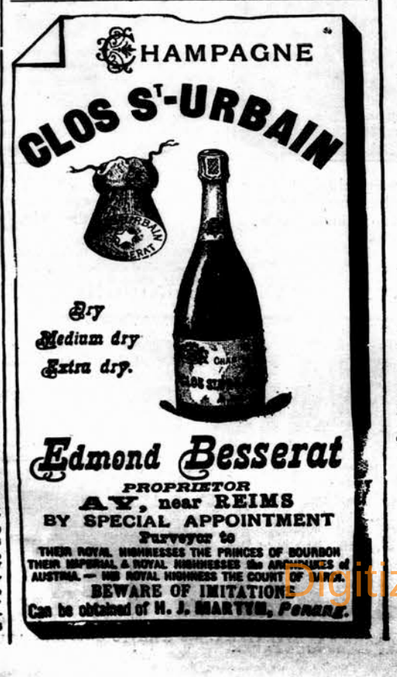

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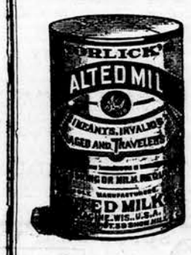

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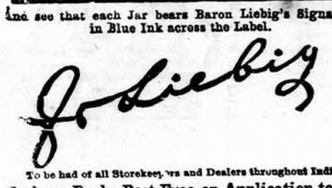

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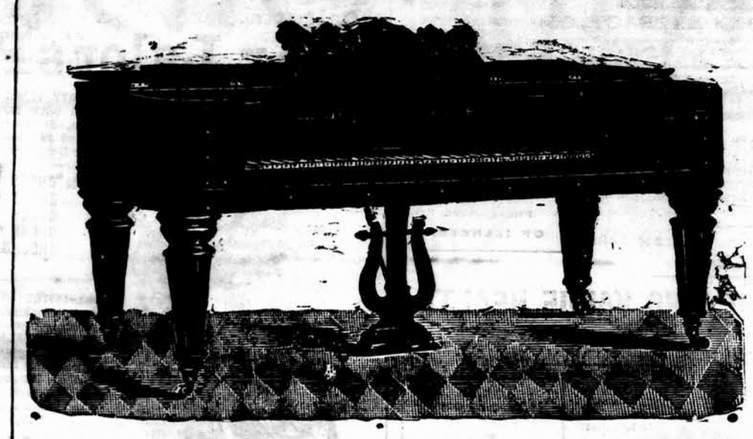

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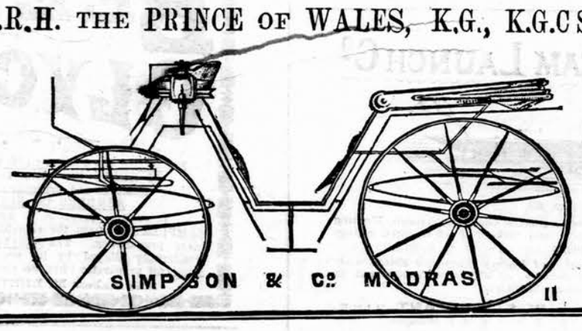

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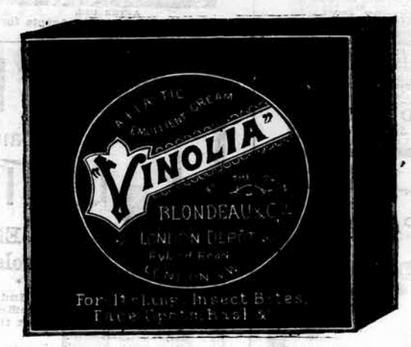

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